The Pittsburgh Gazette.

ESTABLISHED JULY 29, 1786.---VOL. 91.---NO. 92. TUESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 14, 1876. EIGHT DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

DAILY GAZETTE.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

—Forty different sewing machines received the "highest award" at the Centennial.

—They are getting short of water in New York, but, as there is plenty of whisky still, no trouble is anticipated.

—The New York *World* truthfully remarks that "Ben Butler will take Blaine's place as leader of the opposition in the next Congress."

—The brass band, transparency painting, and kerosene oil business has somewhat fallen off since Tuesday, but there is a little spurt in the retail hat trade.

—It is estimated that there are 13,000,000 cows in the United States. Now, if some one will tell us the number of pumps, we can estimate the total amount of the milkmen's trade.

—The presentation of St. George's House on the Centennial grounds to the City of Philadelphia has been mentioned to Queen Victoria, and that lady has expressed exceeding great approval of the same.

—Norristown *Herald:* "The Czar of Russia makes nearly $53,000 a day out of his position, and when he knocks off in the middle of the day to go out and play base ball or see a horse race, he isn't docked a cent."

—The Philadelphia theatrical managers engaged stars for the summer season, calculating that the Exposition would be too strong a competitor without them, but the theatres have all been so crowded with Centennial visitors that they wish they had taken a better account of stock.

—Brooklyn *Argus:*—"My son," said Mr. Marrowfat to Artaxerxes, "you are old enough now to choose a vocation in life. What pursuit do you think you would prefer?" "Father" said Artaxerxes, "you know I cannot tell a lie. If Tilden is elected I want to be a railroad wrecker."

—Edwin Booth ended his engagement at the California theatre on October 28. He afterward acted four nights in Sacramento. His season of eight weeks in San Francisco was brilliantly successful and largely remunerative. The theater has cleared upward of $25,000, and the actor must have cleared much more.

—The marriage of the Rev. Henry M. Field, of the New York *Evangelist*, and Miss Fanny A. Dwight, of Stockbridge, Mass., took place on Thursday in Stockbridge. The ceremony was private, only the members of the families of the bride and groom being invited. Ex-President Hopkins, of Williams College, officiated.

—Cardinal Manning is about to proceed to Rome on urgent business. He will remain there some little time, and then return to England. It is, however, understood that he will afterward go back to Rome, to take up there his permanent residence. A coadjutor bishop, with right of succession, will in that case be appointed for the discharge of the archiepiscopal functions.

—The Philadelphia Exhibition is winding up, but people need not think the Centennial year near its end. It is not half through yet, for it will not close until July 4, 1877. Still, the people have had about their fill of Centennial memories, and if the remaining seven months should prove exciting, it will be from the events that occur in them, rather than from any association with the war for independence.

—The Marine Bank, of St. Paul, Minn., established under the State law, suspended yesterday morning. No particulars as to the assets or liabilities have been given. The failure is attributed to mismanagement, and not to any misappropriation of funds. One of the directors states positively that the assets are in excess of the liabilities, but that it is not possible at this time to say how soon a settlement can be made with the creditors.

—Colorado starts off in her life as a State with some excellent promises and practices. She has put into her Constitution a provision forbidding the creation of a State debt, and another limiting the rate of taxation, and lived up to the first by having a handsome surplus of resources over liabilities when her new Governor was inaugurated. Last year her mines yielded $8,000,000, and an increase of a couple of millions or so is predicted this year.

BREVITIES.

····The Central Board of Education meets this evening.

····A small bundle of white flannel was found on Fifth avenue last evening, and is at the office of the Chief of Police.

····Messrs. Joseph and Edward Riddle, who shot each other by mistake at Springdale, are reported as being much improved.

····Bishop George is said to have paced a third of a mile at St. Clairsville recently in 44½ seconds, being at the rate of a mile in 2:03⅔.

····The Allegheny Poor Board has notified the Work House authorities that they will no longer use the latter institution with water hereafter.

····The manufacture of gas was commenced at the new works of the Pittsburgh Gas Company, in the Fourteenth ward, yesterday. The new works are larger than the old ones, but will employ five men less than the old works.

····Yesterday afternoon John J. Dobohan made information before Alderman Smith, of Allegheny, charging John Oakley with having robbed him of $140, at Glendale, on last Saturday. Both parties reside there. Oakley was arrested and placed in the lock-up to await a hearing to-day.

····Wm. Goodwin, who was shot at Edenburg, in the oil region, on Wednesday last, died on Saturday. His remains were taken to Toronto, Canada, where his parents reside. His father is a colonel in the English army, and is one of the survivors of the battle of Waterloo.

····Andrew Sheehan, a resident at the corner of Webster and Tannehill streets, in this city, had a foot amputated yesterday morning at the crossing on North avenue, in Allegheny, of the P. W. & C. R. R. The accident occurred in Sheehan trying to avoid one train and being run over by another. He was taken to the West Penn Hospital.

····The Oil City *Derrick* says: "The Pittsburgh papers are earnestly advocating the claims of Hon. H. M. Long, of Allegheny, for the next Speaker of the House in the State Legislature, provided it is Republican, as it promises to be now. Mr. Long was an active member of the last House. If the Western members combine on him his election is assured."

····The regular weekly meeting of the Young Mens' Temperance Union will be held in the Western University, corner of Ross and Diamond streets, this evening at 7:30 o'clock. Addresses will be made by D. H. Muhlanbring and Capt. J. P. Baggs, of Wheeling. Capt. Baggs speaks from experience. A good attendance is desired.

····The regular inspection of the Pennsylvania Railroad and branches commenced yesterday. The officials, about 75 in number, including Col. Thomas A. Scott, went out on a special train of 7 cars. The entire inspection is expected to occupy twenty-three days, and provisions for that length of time were taken along, it being the intention to dine on the cars.

····The deaths in Allegheny last week, according to the report of Health Physician Cole, were as follows: Accident, 1; softening of brain, 1; consumption, 3; convulsions, 2; diphtheritis, 1; general debility, 1; enteritis, 1; typhoid fever, 1; scarlet fever, 1; congestion of liver, 1; meningitis, 1; pneumonitis, 1; small pox, 7; hemorrhage, 1; ulceration of throat, 1; varioloid, 1. Total, 26; males, 12; females, 14.

····The work of arresting the officers of the Pennsylvania Transportation Company continues. The latest arrests are W. H. Abbott, Treasurer, and T. W. Larsen, Secretary. The former is charged with violation of the act of Assembly of 1874, in relation to companies engaged in the transportation of oil by pipe lines. Larsen's offence is collection of evaporation charges on oil which was never in the possession of the company. Both parties are out on bail. S. E. Tift was the complainant.

····There is still anticipation of trouble in the neighborhood of the Black Diamond Steel Works, between a number of Democrat voters and the colored men in that vicinity who took part in the procession last Monday week. The police force in the neighborhood has been strengthened, and every precaution is being taken to prevent a riot. The colored men say they are able to take care of themselves, but fear the threats made to sack their houses in their absence, at work, will be carried into execution.

····At the meeting of the Central Board of Education this evening an adjunct Prof. of Mathematics will be elected to fill the vacancy created by the death of Prof. Bancroft. The High School Committee, which has charge of the matter, met on Saturday night and decided to recommend Prof. Morrow, now of Oakdale, but recently of the University of West Virginia, at Morgantown, for the position. The committee will, however, present the names of all the applicants and let the Board make the final decision, though Mr. Morrow is the choice of the former.

····A few days since a little girl named Ellen Hennessy was before the Mayor charged with the larceny of some jewelry. Two persons swore positively that they saw her enter the house. She protested her innocence so strongly that the Mayor postponed the hearing, and at the second hearing it was proved that she was at Sawmill run that day, while the robbery occurred on Wylie avenue. The first two witnesses, however, were positive, but the Mayor, preferring to err on the side of mercy, discharged her. Since the arrest of McNulty and the recovery of the jewelry from him, the articles supposed to have been stolen by Ellen were found among those which he stole.

SECOND EDITION

THE OUTLOOK.

"HOLD THE FORT."

The Republican Colors Still Floating.

The Returning Board in South Carolina in Session.

FLORIDA'S FOUR IN THE HAYES COLUMN.

The Situation Unchanged in Louisiana.

Republicans Confident that a Fair Count will Elect Hayes.

Public Excitement Subsiding Throughout the Country.

NEW YORK.

Special to Pittsburgh Gazette.

NEW YORK, November 13, 1876.

The situation is unchanged in Louisiana and Florida. In South Carolina the Democrats concede Hayes 3,000 majority, and are trying to save Hampton and the Legislature. EDITOR TIMES.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

CHARLESTON, November 13.—The Democrats to-day filed a protest against the late election in Charleston county, on the ground of intimidation and illegality.

COLUMBIA, November 13.—The Board of State Canvassers met at ten o'clock to-day. Hayne, Stone, Purvis, Dunn and Cordoza being present. The following resolution was adopted: "That the Board hear oral argument on the point as to the limitation in which the board can canvass the returns for Presidential electors, and that the argument be limited to half an hour on each side."

Gen. Jas. Connor, on behalf of the Democratic candidates submitted the following paper in regard to the jurisdiction of the board:

"On behalf of the citizens of the State whom we represent, and of the Democratic candidates of the State, we submit that all acts of the General Assembly authorizing the Board of State Canvassers to hear and decide all cases under protest or contest that may arise in regard to the election of electors for President and Vice President, members of Congress, and all officers elected at our general election held in this State, are in violation of the twenty-sixth paragraph of the Constitution, and therefore void. And in behalf of the parties aforesaid we demand that the Board of Canvassers now assembled shall not hear or decide any such cases of contest or protest, but shall only act ministerial in ascertaining from returns and statements forwarded by the Board of County Canvassers the persons who have received the greatest number of votes for the offices for which they were respectively candidates, and declare the same and certify it to the Secretary of State."

The Board went into secret session to consider the point raised. After some deliberation the doors were opened, and Secretary of State Hayne, President of the Board, announced that at the point of jurisdiction was a new one, the Board would like to hear the constitutionality of the question argued. One o'clock was fixed as the hour for hearing the argument. The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the Board of State Canvassers will proceed to canvass the returns for the election of President and Vice President, beginning on the sixteenth day of November, unless the returns from all counties have been previously received, and will continue to canvass such returns from day to day until the last day of their session, if it be necessary to do so.

The board adjourned to meet at one o'clock.

The Board of Canvassers heard an argument this afternoon from Leroy F. Youmans in behalf of the Democratic citizens. He maintained that the Board had no power under the Constitution to alter the result of the election as announced by the County Canvassers, and the State Board had no power to change returns, and could merely consolidate and announce the result.

At the conclusion of the argument the Board adjourned until to-morrow morning, when R. B. Elliott (colored) will address the Board on behalf of the Republicans. He will insist that the Board has ministerial and judicial functions, and that it has the right to canvass and throw out votes in any county where there has been either fraud or intimidation.

Up to this evening returns had been received at the office of the Secretary of State but from eighteen counties, leaving fourteen counties to be heard from. It will take at least a week before the official count is announced. Both parties claim the State, and heavy frauds are charged on both sides. Federal troops have been concentrating here for the last two days.

COLUMBIA, S. C., November 13.—The State Board of Canvassers declines to furnish any information to-night concerning the election. They say that not more than two-thirds of the counties have been heard from officially. The Democrats have their figures from one representative of each board of county managers. They have no doubt of the election of the Democratic State ticket, and Tilden's election is claimed by a smaller majority.

FLORIDA.

NEW YORK, November 13.—A special correspondent of the *Tribune* in Florida telegraphs from Tallahassee that if the votes actually cast are fairly counted, the Republican majority will be from 2,500 to 2,900. It cannot fall below 1,500 votes.

WASHINGTON, November 13.—Judge D. K. Carter, of the Supreme Court of this district, has gone to Columbia, S. C., at the request of the President, to be present at the canvass of the vote of South Carolina.

Secretary Chandler had an interview with the President to-day. He expressed his confidence that Florida, Louisiana and South Carolina had gone for Hayes.

This morning Secretary Chandler received the following dispatch:

TALLAHASSEE, November 12, 1876.

As to the rumors regarding Conover (Senator), he has this morning unequivocally declared to me in the presence of three witnesses that he has sent no telegram which did not claim the State as certain for the Republicans. This morning, just before leaving for the north, he telegraphed to New York that the State had gone Republican beyond question. We are certainly safe. M. L. STEARNS.

NEWS FROM THE EVERGLADES.

The Democratic Frauds Unsuccessful—The State Certain for Hayes.

CINCINNATI, November 13.—A special to the *Commercial* from Jacksonville, Florida, says: The Western counties are the theater of the boldest operation of the Tildenites. Though frauds by them in nearly every county are being brought to light, in every instance checkmating measures are taken. Attempted intimidation of the negroes has been general—in many instances with success. Alabama was drawn upon in the western counties, where they voted in the names of registered negroes. These counties, stretching along the gulf and Alabama line, have a rude, sparse, and generally desperate population. No Republicans are allowed to hold office in some of them, and not unfrequently death has been the penalty of the avowal of Republican sentiments. Of course the election machinery was wholly in their hands, and nothing prevented their doing whatever they chose. There has not been an honest election in hardly one of them, and in one, at least, not even the forms were observed. It was on this section that the Democrats relied when they boasted they were going to carry the State any way; but they have overshot the mark and defeated themselves. Even if they were not defeated before, as they really were, the Hayes majority, independently of these things, rests on firm grounds and will not be shaken. Democrats are boastful as well as desperate. The more intelligent of them, however, privately admit the loss of the State. Leaders elsewhere are continually urging them to desperate measures. In many places military organizations are forming, and arms are being distributed. Nothing but fear of and actual presence of the military restrains open rebellion, for which there are actual and quite general preparations, not confined to Florida, however, as the loyal people of the North should bear in mind. That there is a very grave aspect to this question the North, doubtless, understands, but it is scarcely probable that the whole state of the case is appreciated. It need only be said that the loyal people of the North and the Government can not be too vigilant, a caution that would have been equally timely even before and independent of this crisis.

LOUISIANA.

NEW ORLEANS, November 13.—The following party leaders are at the St. Charles Hotel, having arrived to-day via Jackson: Judge Doolittle, Senator Lyman Trumbull, P. H. Smith, of Chicago; Geo. B. Smith, Springfield, Ills.; Gov. Palmer, Illinois; Jno. W. Stevenson, Kentucky; Geo. W. Julien, Indianapolis; J. R. Stall, Stanley Mathews, E. T. Noyes, Job. E. Stevenson, Cincinnati; Gen. McDonald, Jno. Love, N. Munson, Indianapolis; W. T. Hamilton, Maryland; L. V. Bogy, St. Louis; John R. Martin, Charles Gibson, St. Louis; Geo. R. Smith, Wisconsin; J. O. Broadhead, St. Louis; D. Hone, Major Beardsley, C. B. Farwell and C. Irving Ditty, Maryland, and several others.

Messrs. Radall, Curtin, Bigler and Handy, of Pennsylvania, arrived to-day.

NEW ORLEANS, November 13.—The Republicans state that they have information that East Baton Rouge has gone Republican by 300 majority. The Democrats claimed it by 600. In tables published up to Saturday night the vote was put down at 9,700 majority for the Democrats. The official count shows 10,016 majority for Tilden. Additional returns from parishes do not materially change the result as telegraphed on Saturday of the votes polled. The Democrats appear to have about 8,000 majority. The Republicans, however, still claim that they have carried the State, and that Packard will be the next Governor of Louisiana.

CHICAGO, November 13.—Senator John A. Logan has declined to accept the invitation to make of the party which is to visit New Orleans, believing that there would be an impropriety in his doing so, as the matter of the Louisiana vote would probably come before the United States Senate.

L. C. Lamar of Mississippi, sent a dispatch to General Grenada, claiming that the official returns showed Democratic majority of 1,957, and that in localities the Republicans refused to sign the returns. In these parishes the returns are not official but are estimated. The Republicans, he says, claim that these returns may be revised, altered or changed so as to give 1,500 to 2,000 Republican majority in the State. The people of New Orleans are quiet. The proposition to place the vote under supervision of honorable men of both parties with the cordial approval of the entire community. Lamar further speaks of Wells and Anderson, the colored men on the Returning Board as being without education, whose fraudulent returns in 1874 were set aside by the Wheeler compromise. Wells was rewarded by being made Surveyor, and one of Anderson's family was appointed to the Naval Academy. Lamar also denounces Kellogg, Packard, Wells and Anderson as so infamous that nothing but distrust and deceit attaches to what they say, and they countaminate everything they touch, and characterizes their past conduct as one dangerous to the liberties of the country. He concludes by saying that the centering of the military in New Orleans is a step towards the overthrow of constitutional liberty and the establishment of a military despotism.

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BOSTON, November 13.—There is a possibility that Dean, Democrat, declared elected to Congress in the Third district by a majority of seven votes over Walbridge A. Field, Republican, may be found to be elected later. A committee of the Board of Aldermen having recounted the votes of the Third district, find that by counting twenty-five ballots cast for Walbridge A. Field in the Fourth district, Field has a majority of about fifteen. The ballots so cast were on a ticket furnished by the Temperance party, and were probably deposited with a view of electing Field. City Solicitor Healy has advised the Board of Aldermen not to count the twenty-five votes, and the question is probably to be left to the Governor and Council for decision.

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FOREIGN NEWS.

War Again Threatening.

The Russian People Ready for the Fray.

The Czar's Officers in Servia Ordered Home.

TURKEY CONCENTRATING HER TROOPS.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The War Cloud.

LONDON, November 13.—The Pall Mall *Gazette* says: Once more darkness has fallen over the prospects of peace. That it will lift again we may hope, but the news that comes both from St. Petersburg and Constantinople gives us warning that what is called feeling may yet conquer wisdom, and that a certain degree of insatiety already threatens to creep into the judgments of those upon whom depends the tremendous issue of peace or war. The speech of the Czar is not the most alarming incident of the time, but it is far from pleasant reading. The Turkish Government, who are said to be deeply stirred by the injustice done to their nation and by the ill return their enemies make for all their proofs of moderation, are stated to have telegraphed instructions to their representatives abroad to the following effect: "We desire peace with or without a conference, but we must have guarantees for the integrity of our territory before we can submit to recommendations or requests. We consider it an evil, if not a fatal precedent, to accept a conference upon the internal affairs of the Empire. If Europe has propositions to make to us, let the signatory powers of the treaty of Paris make them collectively, and we will reply yes or no." Such is the account given of the attitude of the Turkish Government, and if it be correct it is needless to dwell upon the seriousness of the news. No comment could enhance the gravity of so critical a situation as it reveals. If the temper too plainly indicated in this haughty message is really dominant at Constantinople, the prospect is a gloomy one indeed.

ITALY.

Measures to be Taken After the Pope's Death.

LONDON, November 13.—The Cologne *Gazette* publishes a report, which has been presented to the King of Italy by his Ministers regarding measures to be taken after the Italian Government at the death of His Holiness the Pope. The ministers propose immediately after the Pope's death to occupy the neighborhood of the Vatican by military. The Prefect of Rome will request certain Papal officials to assist at having the body, and other necessary formalities. If this be refused, the Prefect will forcibly enter the Vatican, accompanied by the Questor, and also by physicians, notaries and witnesses, who, after viewing the body, will draw up a certificate of inquest to the Cardinal Deacon. A seal will be attached to the furniture in the Pope's apartments, and remain so until the Reigning Monarch, being without education, whose fraudulent returns in 1874 were set aside by the Wheeler compromise. Wells was rewarded by being made Surveyor, and one of Anderson's family was appointed to the Naval Academy. Lamar also denounces Kellogg, Packard, Wells and Anderson as so infamous that nothing but distrust and deceit attaches to what they say, and they countaminate everything they touch, and characterizes their past conduct as one dangerous to the liberties of the country. He concludes by saying that the centering of the military in New Orleans is a step towards the overthrow of constitutional liberty and the establishment of a military despotism.

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IMPROVEMENT OF THE POOR.

First Anniversary Meeting of the Society—Report of Operations During the Year—Addresses.

The first anniversary meeting of the Pittsburgh Association for the Improvement of the Poor, was held last evening in the First Presbyterian Church on Wood street. Dr. Scovel, pastor of the church, presided.

After an organ voluntary, singing and prayer, Rev. R. F. Alsop read the report of the work of the Association for the year, from which we make the following extracts:

"One year has closed since the organization of this Association, and time and further experience have attested the correctness of the principle upon which it is conducted. While the deserving poor are sought and relieved, encouraged and comforted, the unworthy and the profligate, who prey upon the easy good nature of our citizens, at their doors and upon the streets, are thwarted in their nefarious occupation.

"But the chief object of the labors of the Association, as its name imports, is the improvement of the condition of the poor. To this end material relief of their wants is first extended, and then they are led, if possible, to Him, who Himself preached the Gospel to the poor, while He healed their bodily infirmities, and, when necessary, fed them abundantly with food suited to their immediate wants. * * * * *

Domestic order and comfort are promoted, and in some cases the deepest poverty is made beautiful, while a marked improvement is made in families in regard to cleanliness and general good order. The suffering among the poor even during the warm season, owing to lack of employment has been very severe." In support of this statement extracts from the reports of the visitors are given. Among these is one case of remarkable heroism and endurance on the part of one woman. This woman is the mother of four young children, one of whom is very unhealthy. During the entire summer her husband was unable to obtain employment, and she supported him and her family by the most exhaustive labor. She would get up at three or four o'clock in the morning and clean several offices, and be ready by seven o'clock to do washing for families who employed her, working six days out of the week for from twelve to fifteen hours each. Besides this she always had her four children washed and dressed for Sabbath school by nine o'clock on Sunday morning.

In contrast to this case there are several mentioned in which thriftlessness and intemperance make sad pictures of want.

The annual appeal to the public for aid is made, based upon the care and system upon which the society is conducted, and the good that it is accomplishing. The report concludes with the statement that as the operations of the society do not extend to the South Side, it is useless for destitute persons south of the Monongahela to ask aid of the visitors. The benevolent of the South Side are requested to take measures for the relief of the poor of that district.

The report of the Treasurer of the association is as follows:

E. C. Woods, Treasurer, in Account with the Pittsburgh Association for the Improvement of the Poor.

DR.

To cash received from May 20, 1876, to November 13, 1876.

To Flood money	$ 763 53
Charles Clarke	500 00
William Thaw	500 00
C. J. Hussey	175 00
Second Presbyterian Church	50 72
Methodist Protestant Church	82 25
Dr. Harris	30 00
Mrs. James Caldwell	30 00
Mrs. Denny	10 00
Membership Fees	20 00
Received for Tickets	77 75
Centennial Concert	11 01
Cash in different sums	3 25
Cash on hand May 20th	329 19
Total	$2,602 70

CR.

By Visitors' Salaries	$ 960 09
Superintendents Salary	205 00
Groceries	1,131 75
Shoes	127 85
General office expenses	74 15
Printing	55 80
Cash on hand November 13th	32 06
Total	$2,602 70

STATEMENT.

Total cash contributions from Dec. 23, 1875 to Nov. 13, 1876	$7,467 01
Paid out as per account rendered	$7,434 95
Cash on hand	32 06 $7,467 01

From Mrs. S. E. Lippincott's report of the business done in the Central office, the following summary is taken: Number of applications recorded, 383; number of persons relieved through the office, 65. Of the 383 persons, 130 were Americans, 133 Irish, 38 colored, 22 English, 16 Germans, 13 Welsh, and the rest Scotch, Swiss, Canadian, Italian and French.

The religious denominations of the applicants were: Episcopal, 22; Presbyterian, 29; Methodist, 28; Baptist, 9; Lutheran, 19; Catholic, 121; and 155 of no fixed faith.

The visitors made 9,677 visits, and relieved 850 cases, besides 69 reported to and relieved by churches. The number of intemperate families visited, 207; number of Sunday school scholars obtained, 163; number of persons provided with employment, 65; children placed in Home of Friendless, 16; number of persons signed temperance pledge, 23; number received into churches, 11; number of Bibles given away, 9; number sold, 4.

There were 200 bushels of coal received from the Brewer fund.

"Missionary labor and furnishing employment has been the chief aim of the Association during the summer, giving temporal aid in cases of sickness, infirm age, and in cases of extreme destitution. The districts have been regularly visited, and those receiving benefits and care of the Society understand our regulations, hence office applications are less frequent.

"The managers have issued tickets with the name of the Association, number of central office, with space designated for name of kind donor and applicant. The tickets are sold at 25 cents each, persons buying them, instead of giving money to those asking alms, send them to the office with the ticket. The Superintendent notifies the visitor in whose district the applicant lives, the case is investigated, and if worthy the applicant is provided for by the Society. We hope by this plan to relieve the benevolent at their places of business and at their houses, to help the worthy poor and prevent imposition.

"Our districts extend from the Point to Thirty-third street, and as far as Soho on Fifth avenue."

MRS. S. E. LIPPINCOTT.

Addresses were made by Drs. Strong, Felton and Passavant, after which the meeting adjourned.

PERSONAL.

***Judge Kirkpatrick lectures at Washington, Pa., this evening on "Walks and Talks About Europe."

***Charley Duff wants to establish a fund out of which to pay officers for the pursuit of criminals. In other words, he wants the city to "duff up."

***Judge Acheson, of Washington, has entered into a partnership with his son, Mr. M. C. Acheson, and will at once recommence practicing law.

***Col. Samuel Hill has resigned the command of the Fourteenth Regiment N. G. P., assigning as his reason a desire to attend more closely to his business. It is quite probable that Col. J. H. Gray, County Register, will succeed him.

***John H. Shoenberger, Esq., of this city, and General Fitzhugh left for New Orleans, at the request of President Grant, to assist in overseeing the count of the vote of Louisiana. Hon. W. D. Kelly passed through the city yesterday morning for the same destination for the same purpose.

Gloves and Hosiery.

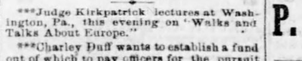
The largest and best assortment for Ladies, Gentlemen, Misses and Children's wear, of all desirable material for warmth, economy or fashion, at F. H. Eaton & Co.'s Trimming and Cloak Emporium, No. 25 Fifth avenue, near Market, Pittsburgh.

BARNEY FARRELL was sent to the Workhouse by Deputy Mayor King, yesterday, for 30 days, for disorderly conduct on the streets. Previous to his arrest Farrell had gone to his sister's, Mrs. Margaret Manning, on Thirty-eighth street, and while drunk fired his revolver at her, the bullet fortunately going wide of its mark. Mrs. Manning would not make an information against him.

J. O. Flower,

Dentist, successor to R. Vandevort & Flower, No. 140 Penn avenue.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.



KORNBLUM

SCIENTIFIC OPTICIAN.

Spectacles, Eyeglasses, Opera Glasses, Microscopes, Thermometers, Barometers, &c., &c. Office, corner Fifth avenue and Wood street, in R. S. Davis & Co.'s Book Store.

THOROUGH BRED JERSEYS OR ALDERNEYS, FOR SALE.

"SYLVA"—A handsome, gentle, fawn and white 7 year old cow—fresh September 28—Herd Registered, No. 558—Dam, Shaffer's celebrated Nelie, 99—Sire, Junius 204.

"SYLVA 4TH"—Dropped September 28th—fawn and white—Dam, Sylva 558—Sire, Imported Orangeskin 1216.

"CHIEFTAIN"—Dropped September 13th—fawn and white—Dam, Imported Mischief 2d, 1691—Sire, imported Orangeskin 1216.

And other Cows and Heifers equally good.

For price &c., enquire at 193 LIBERTY ST., Pittsburgh. 124

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FIRST U. P. CHURCH, ALLEGHENY, Union avenue, above Ohio St. HON. SCHUYLER COLFAX will deliver his Lecture on ABRAHAM LINCOLN, on MONDAY EVENING, November 20th. Tickets, with reserved seats, 50 cents. For sale at U. P. Book Rooms, 55 Ninth street, and in Allegheny, at Second National Bank. 131

1876.

DELAWARE

MUTUAL SAFETY

Insurance Company

INCORPORATED 1835.

PHILADELPHIA, November 8, 1876.

The following Statement of the affairs of the Company is published in conformity with a provision of its charter:

PREMIUMS RECEIVED from November 1, 1875, to October 31, 1876:

On marine and inland risks	$537,131 50	
On fire risks	163,710 26	
		$700,841 76
Premiums on policies not marked off November 1, 1875		525,692 83
		$1,226,534 59
PREMIUMS MARKED OFF as earned from November 1, 1875, to October 31, 1876:		
On marine and inland risks	$554,793 51	
On fire risks	182,176 71	
		$736,970 22
Interest during same period		107,870 87
Salvages, &c.		$844,841 09
LOSSES, EXPENSES, &c., during the year as above:		
Marine and inland navigation losses	$280,411 81	
Fire losses	45,951 87	
Return premiums	52,448

DAILY GAZETTE

OFFICE: GAZETTE BUILDING,
Corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield St.

OBIAH KING.....N. P. REED.....GEO. W. REED.
KING, REED & CO., EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

Official Paper of Allegheny County.

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By Mail, for three months	2 00
By Mail, for one month	75
By the week, payable to Agent or Carrier	15

All remittances should be made by Express or in Money Order, and when so forwarded will be at our risk.

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A copy is furnished gratuitously to the getter up of a club of ten. Postmasters are requested to act as agents.

Give full address, postoffice, county and State, also nearest Express Office, in order that there may be no mistakes in forwarding papers.

Persons desiring to subscribe for the GAZETTE *—Daily or Weekly—will, upon application, be supplied with specimen copies, free of charge.*

KING, REED & CO.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1876.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 53¼f.

BONDS at Frankfort, new 5s, 102¼

Gold closed in New York yesterday at 109¾.

AVERY has been pardoned.

THE report of Postmaster General TYNER affords the gratifying financial showing of a decrease of expenditures, along with an increase of receipts. The Department is still behind a trifle more than four and a half million dollars, on its yearly expenses.

SHERIDAN has gone to New Orleans. He does not displace General AUGUR, who is an estimable gentleman, and an able and worthy soldier—but as superior officer, in command of the military division of which the department of the Gulf is a part. His presence there assures quiet.

THE South Carolina rifle clubs have been ordered to assemble at Columbia, at the time when the State canvassers assemble to count the ballots. This act illustrates about as plainly as anything can, the spirit of fairness that animates the Democratic party. There will be enough United States troops there, however, to meet the case.

THE New York *World* hints at the possibility of the House refusing to be present at the counting and declaring of the Presidential vote in February, if the State of Louisiana is declared to have gone Republican. This is a strong hint of revolution; but, fortunately, it does not reason itself to a very satisfactory conclusion by the process. It claims that in the absence of the House the vote cannot be counted. But what then? Alas! there is sorrow! GRANT would continue President or be Dictator. This would be worse than all else. We judge the *World*, like the convinced coon, will come down in due time.

THE latest from Europe regarding Turkish complications is more warlike than was the news for a week preceding. Russia clearly indicates her purpose to mobilize her army, on the ground that whatever conditions are finally arranged with Turkey will need to be enforced to be of any value. This will afford a sufficient excuse to put her army in fighting trim. In the meantime a misunderstanding has arisen between Count ANDRASSY, of Austria, and DISRAELI, growing out of a declaration of the latter relative to the situation of affairs. There are, therefore, as many complications on the surface as there have been at any time. These may be brushed aside when the peace negotiations come to be really considered; but the fact that they occur so readily proves that there is bad blood that must be gotten out in some way. The present situation is, therefore, anything but promising.

THE release of STOKES and his charges against the Prison system of New York, is likely to lead to a rigid investigation of the workings of such institutions in that State. He mentions specific facts, in support of the theory that he was persecuted with malignant bitterness, during the last year of his imprisonment, because he would not submit to blackmail. His case, as stated, is a strong one. He claims to have been approached to contribute $2,500 to TILDEN's election, and refused, chiefly because he attributed his father's death to the deceptions practiced by TILDEN toward him. He was thereupon, in violation of law, transferred from Sing Sing to Auburn, and treated with a brutality apparently intended to destroy his life. If such practices could be given effect in his case, it affords presumptive evidence that they may be general. We do not see why the officers who violated the law in removing STOKES cannot be criminally prosecuted At all events, the system should be broken up.

Harpers' Weekly devotes a leading article on its editorial page to a criticism of a class of so-called independent papers, which attempted to ride the fence during the recent political canvass. They were nominally for HAYES, but echoed every criticism detrimental to the Republican party. "Their sneers and ridicule, their 'nagging' and inuendo, were all lavished on the Republicans, and by every kind of indirection they secured the cause of reaction, and of hopeless degradation of administrative methods a thousand fold more affecting than if they had been frank and declared Democratic organs. It seems to us not only unpatriotic, but dishonorable, to take a party position in a contest of the kind just closed, and to maintain it in a way which confounded every honest supporter of the party, and encourages and delights its opponents." The *Weekly* says much more in the same direction, but the above gives its drift. There can be no doubt, that journals of the class referred to deserve the severest reprobation at the hands of Republicans at least.

A somewhat important, and rather singular historical correction has been recently made with reference to one of General WASHINGTON'S aids, during the revolutionary war. The several histories, including BANCROFT'S history of the United States, united in casting upon JOSEPH REED, of this State, who was Washington's Adjutant General, the stigma of disloyalty, the events upon which the charge depended having occurred near the close of the war. While the charge has been disputed by Mr. REED'S descendants, both in Pennsylvania and New Jersey, the evidence was regarded as conclusive against him. The pith of the charge was that he received "a protection" and that he had told General MIFFLIN, of the British service, that he would serve the American cause no longer. Adjutant General STRYKER, of New Jersey, in looking over some old records in his office has discovered evidence that it was a totally different person, a certain Colonel CHARLES REED, who, owning a large landed interest in Burlington county, did take protection from the enemy. The evidence is so conclusive as presented by General STRYKER that Mr. BANCROFT accepts it without a doubt. Thus, after a hundred years, a false stigma is removed from an honorable name.

WE HAVE seen reports, in several papers, that messages of congratulation have passed between Catholic prelates in this country, congratulating each other on "our triumph," in the supposed election of TILDEN. We have heard of a gentleman in this city having actually seen a copy of such a dispatch. It is also reported that in certain localities in this city, the priesthood not only instructed their people how they should vote, but furnished them tickets. We mention all these things precisely as they came to us. We are not disposed to complain unduly at such things, but mention them that our people may comprehend the exact significance of TILDEN'S defeat, if that event should finally be determined, as we believe it will and should be. There has been reason to believe, though proof of the fact cannot be offered, that TILDEN is in full sympathy, and had a perfect understanding with the leading authorities of the Roman Catholic Church. Just what that understanding included, on his part, we do not pretend to know; but it was enough to inspire a very extraordinary interest on their part in his election. It is known that he and his party in New York lavished immense sums of the people's money on Catholic institutions, and that they sought to lift the stitutions, and that they sought to lift the Grey Nun establishment into an equality with the State Normal Schools. The Republican Legislature, last winter, in the face of TILDEN'S hostility, repealed the act, and so prevented the consummation of that outrage. It may be wise for those who realize the nearness of this Roman Catholic struggle for supremacy in this country to notice, and think of the significance of these facts.

FIGURES.

The political situation remains substantially unchanged, —the belief growing firmer among Republicans that the outcome of the count in the three doubtful States will be favorable to HAYES. As showing the justice of this expectation, and the lack of necessity for fears among Republicans, we will give the latest attainable figures from the contested States. 1. As to Louisiana: In 1872, the Democrats claimed the State by 2,929 majority, but owing to ascertained frauds, the election was given to the Republicans. So their claims are nothing new. A majority of its voters are colored men, who are Republicans. Very many since 1872 have entered the State from Mississippi and Alabama, since those States were made Democratic by violence; hence the majority of 1872 should be increased by the Republicans. Owing to Democratic violence, it is not likely that party gained any of these votes by kindness or fairness. With all these facts before us, we are to remember that the Democrats had only 9,600 votes in New Orleans, against 12,400 two years ago,—a loss of 2,800 in one city. In four parishes outside New Orleans, Governor KELLOGG has intelligence of the exact vote, showing Republican gains of 1,417 votes, as compared with 1874. These are, of course, mere hints, but they prove conclusively two things: 1. That where the colored people are unintimidated, they vote the Republican ticket. 2. That where fair play has been allowed, we have either reduced Democratic majorities or increased ours. If we carried the State in 1874,—as we did,—we should honestly have it by a large majority this year.

2. Florida. This State never went Democratic since it was reconstructed; hence if our people held their own Tuesday, we are certainly safe. What are the indications? The State is naturally divided into four districts, of which each party has claimed two. In the Western district, where we had but one county last year, we now have two—Jackson and Escambia. Last year the seven counties gave 1,163 Democratic majority. This year, in two of those counties, the Republicans have gained 340. The Southern district, with ten counties, report in the four counties heard from, a Democratic gain of 463. Assuming this represents the gain—the Democratic majority in the two districts above named will be 3,366. The Third district embraces eight counties east of Appalachicola. In 1874 the Republican majority was 3,954. Four counties have been heard from this year, and in them is a net Republican gain of 527. If no change occurs in the other four counties, the Republican majority in this division should be 4,471. The fourth section, embracing fourteen counties in the Northeastern part of the State, in 1874 gave a Republican majority of 346. In the ten counties heard from this year there has been a Republican gain of 194. If no change occurs in the remainder of the district there will be a Republican majority of 540. Thus on the basis of the vote of 1874, and gains made in the counties heard from, which embrace the principal part of the State, we should have in Florida a majority of 1,645. Such are the figures, and they indicate the outlook.

South Carolina has been more heavily Republican than either of the other States. That it has been honestly carried by the Democracy is morally impossible. We collate the above figures that we may show our readers how utterly futile are the claims that the Democrats have honestly carried either of the above States.

PATIENCE.

With to-day the Returning Boards at the South meet, and we will soon have reliable intelligence as to the count, thus determining officially the question of the Presidency. Much complaint has been made of the depressing effect of the prevailing uncertainty on business; and the effect is undoubtedly bad. It is better, however, to patiently wait than to have the decision made in an unsatisfactory manner. The welfare and even permanency of the Republic may depend on the observance of proper forms in determining the result. We think that our friends need not fear the outcome. Southern violence may have been rampant during the canvass, and it may have seemed that Republicans were not sufficiently vigorous in meeting the shot-gun policy of the Democracy; but all this is more a proof of the forbearance of conscious strength than of weakness and fear in the presence of a bloody and murderous spirit. In the present emergency we have no fear of any weakness on the part of our people. They are fully alive to the importance of the emergency, and will meet it with a strong, firm hand. We are persuaded they will do no wrong, but they will not allow the Democrats to domineer and bluster them out of counting the votes, as they were legally cast. If evidence appears of fraud, or intimidation, that affected votes, or controlled results, all this will be considered and rectified. The count in Louisiana, South Carolina and Florida will be legally and rightfully made, and in a few days at the farthest we will know the result.

That we rightly interpreted President GRANT'S meaning, in his dispatch to Gen. SHERMAN, he clearly elaborates to a reporter. He believes, as does every careful observer, that HAYES is elected, and that an honest count will show this to be the case. The only element of doubt, in the court, centres in those districts and parishes where intimidation was undeniably used. Of course, all this was illegal, and invalidated the ballot cast, besides being peculiarly outrageous. The President does not propose that this shall be submitted to, any more than a false count shall be made. He demands that the real will of the people shall be ascertained, and whatever this may be, it shall be submitted to. In this he will have the support of the American people. In the meantime, the right result must be reached in the proper and legal manner, and for this we must wait. It is probable that owing to the unusual circumstances existing, the count in the doubtful States will be made with more than usual care, and this will take time. At the best, several days may elapse before the result is finally and authoritatively announced; and hence we must wait. Patience and good humor are the necessary requisites at present, and they should be cultivated by all parties.

THE OIL STRUGGLE.

Those who have closely watched the struggle of the last two months, between the oil exporters and producers, have realized, we trust, the importance of the probable result. If our producers and refiners succeed, the price of oil will be fixed at a permanent, paying standard, and the element of speculation will be eliminated from it. Our income from the export of oil will be doubled, and an important factor will be introduced in our struggle to free the country from its foreign debt. More important than this, will be the activity and regularity that will be given the trade, all of which will promote industries, that will give employment to our laboring people and small capitalists. The petrolsum reports of the GAZETTE show that our producers are on the verge of victory, if they will only stand firm a little longer. The exporters are evidently seeking to array the producers and refiners against each other, hoping thus to break the market. In this it would be absurd to allow them to succeed, as the interests of those two classes are precisely identical. Both are pursuing the same policy—that of sustaining the market, in the certainty that the foreign demand must come, and their prices ultimately be conceded. The fact that the price of oil has been advanced in the foreign market, proves that they are preparing for the inevitable, and that the price in Europe will soon be conformed to the demand in this country.

The ability of the foreign market to resist for a time the demand for better rates, turned on the fact that the shipments this year have been quite large, and there has been a good supply in the market. They amount, since the first of January, to 858,507 barrels, as against 608,048 during the same period last year. This does not mean, however, a heavy accumulation at Antwerp or other foreign points, as the stock had run quite low. Still, it has enabled the foreigners to stay out of our market for a time. We judge from the signs of the time that the period is nearly at an end when they can stand off, and that a more active trade must soon begin. This, by our producers and refiners holding firm, can be made to stand on the basis of a paying price. Petroleum has a certain legitimate value, and it is far better to secure that than to sell our products at prices that admit of no profit. We, therefore, urge our producers and refiners to stand firm. It will only subserve a speculative interest to break prices, while the permanent interests, both of dealers and refiners, and the country as well, will be subserved by securing, for a marketable and necessary commodity, the price it legitimately should command. The time has come for this country to rise above its depression, and the only way to accomplish this to make all our articles of export procure legitimate prices.

AN ANECDOTE OF MRS. HAYES.

A Story of Life in the Camp—How a Lady Made a Soldier Happy.

The simplicity of manners which makes Governor Hayes and his family so popular with the people is well illustrated by an incident that occurred in 1863. Colonel Hayes was then in camp with his regiment at Charlestown, W. V. While there Mrs. Hayes visited her husband and made a short sojourn in camp. James Parker, of Mesopotamia, Trumbull county, was a good-natured, jolly "boy" in one of the companies of Hayes' regiment. Soon after Mrs. Hayes' arrival, and before it was known to all the boys, Parker was expressing his regrets to some of his comrades that there was no one to mend his blouse and put pockets in it. One of them replied, "Why, Jim, why don't you take it to the woman who does the sewing for the regiment, and get her to fix it?" "Didn't know there was such a woman. Where is she?" asked Parker. "She's up in the Colonel's tent," said his comrade, "and if you'll take your blouse up there she'll mend it for you. That's what she's here for." The unsophisticated Parker at once started for the Colonel's tent, blouse in hand. Colonel Hayes politely returned his salute, invited him in, and inquired what he wanted. He replied that he wanted his blouse mended and pockets put in it, and that he understood there was a woman there to do sewing for the regiment. The Colonel took in the situation at once. With a merry twinkle in his eyes he called to Mrs. Hayes and asked her if she could fix the soldier's blouse. She promptly accepted the job, and told Parker to call for it in the afternoon. When Parker returned to his comrades they were looking out for some fun. "Where's your blouse?" they asked. "Why, I left it with the woman to be fixed," said Parker. And when, in answer to their further questioning, he told them how the Colonel received him, and how kindly the woman undertook the job of fixing his blouse, the boys could hardly tell whether the joke was on Jim or on themselves. And when, later in the day, Parker appeared with his blouse neatly mended and two ample pockets in it, he was the hero of his company. It may well be imagined that this incident did not lessen the popularity of the gallant Colonel and his wife. Poor Jim died in the service, and his name, with many others, is engraved on the beautiful monument in Mesopotamia.

The Moral Effects of Hurry.

To the thoughtful, the moral consequences of tension and hurry are very saddening; to the physician their results are a matter of profound concern; their grave evils come under his daily observation. No evolution of force can take place with undue rapidity without damage to the machine in which the transformation is effected. Express railway stock has a much shorter term of use than that reserved for slower traffic. The law is universal that intensity and duration of action are inversely proportioned. It is therefore no matter of surprise to find that the human nervous system is no exception to the law. The higher salubrity of rural over urban life is not entirely a matter of fresh air and exercise. Rural life involves leisure and pause in work, which are specially essential to the maintenance of the nervous system in a state of due nutrition. Unremitting spasm soon ceases altogether. The tension of life produces weakness at the very place where strength is most needed. The damage done to the health of the most valuable part of the community, the best trained thinkers, most useful workers, is incalculable. Work and worry, though not proportional, are closely connected, and an excess of the former soon entails an increase in the latter beyond the limits which the nervous system can bear with impunity, especially under the conditions under which work has to be done. The machinery and organizing the work of a community had to be rigid and inflexible, and in the strain involved in bringing a changing organism into harmony with a machine, the former must inevitably suffer.—*London Lancet.*

A Dutiful Daughter.

The kind of a daughter to have is the one whom William Butler Duncan, the ruined New York merchant, recently found out he had. For two or three years, during the summer months, drivers and equestrians on the public thoroughfares of Staten Island have met a young lady equestrian accompanied by an orderly, whose elegant figure and superb horsemanship elicited general admiration. She had had everything from infancy that heart could wish, and was supposed by those who knew nothing to the contrary to be a gay butterfly of fashion. But soon after the suspension of her father's firm, unknown to her family, she undertook the translation of a work which was attracting not a little attention in Germany. Secretly she kept at her task, night and day. When it was completed she went alone to the largest publishers in the city, submitted her manuscript for inspection, and a few days later made a contract for the publication of the volume. When the first copy was printed she placed it in her father's hands, and, telling him what she had done, expressed the hope that she could do something toward relieving his financial troubles. The translation has proved a decided success. It has met with a large sale, and the royalty already paid to the devoted daughter has amounted to a considerable sum.

He Wanted Full Weight.

A sharp-nosed darkey entered an office in the James' Block and inquired:

"Is dis heah one ob de magistration courts?"

"Yes," replied the occupant.

"Den I like fer ter git me out a possession warrint, if yer pleeze, sah?"

"What do you want to possess on, old man?"

"De off-hine leg ob dis heah white man's mule up hyer at de cole yahd."

"How is that?"

"Well, sah, you kno' I bought a load ob cole up dar dis mornin'?"

"Yes."

"Well, dey loads up de cole and weighs it on dese hyar undergroun' steelyards—"

"Yes, of course."

"Well, a pusson buys de full weight, don't he?"

"Certainly."

"Den, dat 'side de case. When he weigh dat cole fer me de off hine leg ob dat mule was on de steelyards flo' an' I loss 'bout forty poun's ob cole, 'ceptin' I kin take dat hine leg on do persessment warrint."

"You can't do that."

"I can't; den weat I gwine to do? 'Kase, lookie heah, boss, dis heah ting mus' stop somewhar, else dat dar sibil rites bill is gotter be fotch up in Kongriss again!" and he went off chock full of indignation and cussin'.

A CALIFORNIA HARVEST.

How They Gather in the Grain in the Golden State.

Suppose that upon one of the many days of the harvest season you get out of bed at an unusually early hour and again climb to the house-top.

Beneath and in front of you will lie, as before, the pale, golden sea of wheat, girdled in the cool distance with the purple mountains. The air will be soft and delightful to breathe; the oaks upon the river bank will throw shadows across the roadway, and the rays of the sun will spread over the enormous plain,—a smile of greeting for the day.

You will sweep the horizon with your glass. Hardly to be seen, even with that, are some curiously-shaped dots, moving slowly hither and thither. They seem to crawl like insects, some going north, some south, some east, and some west. After awhile you will distinguish that nearly every one of these dots is of a deep red color. A little later you recognize the awkward shape of the separators, and the broad-topped flnnels of the engines. Throngs of people, most of them in wagons, yet some afoot, follow on behind. After a while all of these now widely separated troops will come to a stand-still. They have taken up their positions for the onslaught upon the grainfields as deliberately and with as much thought as batteries take up positions for battle.

Where one of those corps approaches its station, a header, with its attendant wagons, is sent forward to cut a clear place in the centre of the area to be worked upon that day. The machine is pressed upon the wheat, devouring as it goes, and then, having accomplished a certain distance, turns and works in a circle, cutting out a bare spot three to five acres in extent. This is the point from which seventy acres of wheat are to be hewed down, cast into the thrasher, and sacked for market before sundown.

Then the separator and engine and all the teams move forward up the lane and into the circle. The first comes to a halt in the centre, the second takes up its position in the rear, and the headers at once attack the wheat; the first taking the first swath of the encircling grain, the next the second, a little in the rear, and so on.

The belting between the engine and the separator is adjusted, and the engineer starts his fires. The shouts that are to convey the grain from the canvas on the ground upon which it is pitched from the header wagons are attached, and the bag fillers bring up their sacks. All the lids that cover the inner works of the great machine are drawn over, and all is made fast. The wheels are locked, as are those of the engine. Great care is taken to keep all things on as perfect level as may be, to insure the proper economy of force.

The scene even at this time is one of great animation. The men are all fresh, and are working with ardor; the stimulus of the noise, the movement and the bright sun, is great. It is impossible not to feel the pulse quicken even at this early stage of the play, and one recalls his old time ideal of a harvest field, with its beribboned reapers and their long, curved sickles, with a little doubt of its superior grace.

They try the engine. It is all right. The separator clatters in tune, and nothing is amiss. Now, then, for the grain! In a moment the wagons begin to unload. Huge forkfuls are pitched upon the ground, from which it is borne into the recesses of the separator. Then there comes a strange combination of tremendous noises,—a sound of grinding, a sound of brushing, a sound of thumping, and a sound of roaring. The entire fabric shivers from top to bottom, and out from every crevice there pours a thin sheet of dust. The upper part belches out the waste, hundreds of pounds and tons of chaff, and a stifling cloud follows it. Then the second everything quickens. The men who fill the bags hang them at the edges of the troughs. The brown flood comes pouring down—a stream of clean kernels of wheat—and the day's work fairly begins. From the largest separator in the field there run out 300 pounds, or 900 pounds of grain, fit for market, each minute. This machine, one day in August, 1874, thrashed 7,779 bushels. Its owner calls it the Monitor. All the engines have names as well,—Gladiator, Phœnix, Mars, and the like. No one would be mad enough to call one of these Ceres for instance. There is no suggestion of gentleness, or grace, or poetry in the whole field. All is ingenuity, precision, order, force. A very few admonishing rises to one's lips time and again, but the sensation is the same that one feels upon witnessing a string of ten-strikes in a bowling alley, only a thousand times extended.

It is great to see the headers keep their circles of destruction, hewing down the fair expanse of bowing golden heads as a ship hews down the great waves, and to hear the smooth, unending click-clack of the glistening sickles. Even the movements of the ungainly red wagons that wait upon them have an unfailing order that has a strange power to please.

Most of the men are dressed in brown cotton drilling overalls, and wear low broad brimmed hats of straw or felt. Not one of them is idle nor seems to wish to be. Most of them are driving. Some are pitching, a few are feeding the separator, a few more are filling, sewing, and carrying away the bags, and some are brushing away the heaps of chaff lightly in the day there is plenty of talk and laughter, but later on, as the work tells, and the sun grows hot, the tongues become silent, and the hubbub of the machine alone fills the air.

At noon a huge van is driven upon the fields laden down with a dinner of meat, vegetables, and pies, all well cooked and very palatable. Farm hands, like fishermen, nowadays are epicures. This van is so constructed that its sides form broad tables. The cooks who serve stand in the body of the wagon, and the diners range themselves around the outside. All are sheltered by a screen of wood or canvas overhead.

Old Si and the Young Darkies.

As old Si was passing along by the car shed, one of the colored gamin there attached a paper tail to the old man's coat. Si ascertained why he had suddenly become so conspicuous to the crowd, and shaking his finger at the boy, said:

"Looken heah, chile, I'm ole 'nuff ter be yer grandaddy!"

The boy gyrated his fingers from the tip end of his nose in response.

"Dat's right; you jes wobble dem fingers tell you learns the motion. Dat's de gallus grab dat you's goin' on wid, ef yer only kno'd hit!"

The boy laughed, and danced all around the old man.

"Go on wid yer foolishness, fer de time's comin' when all sich young colts ez you is gwine ter be harnessed up an' broke, an' yer'll be moughty glad fer ter bres de Lawd ef yer necks ain't broke in de fust trial!"

"Hey! what's de pig what eat de co'n offen dat old cob-pipe, say?" yelled the boy.

"Nebber mine; dat warn't de pig dat you'll be tuk up fer stealin'. I tell yer dis yung gin'ration ob darkies is too free wid dere tungs, and too sabin ob dere hans ter do enny good. Dey police is draggin ob 'em round hyar like puppies wid ropes ter dere necks, an' I'm lookin' fer de kuriner ter be goin' roun' pickin' dem off de trees like blackberries 'fore dis winter's done come an' gone."

Our Exposition and Others.

It is worth while to contrast the showing of Philadelphia with the records of other World's Fairs. The London exhibition of 1851 was a financial success; that is to say, the subscribers to the guarantee fund were not called upon to make good their conditional promises, but the capital, which was in the form of subscriptions, and not of stock, was absorbed, except £186,000. The New York exhibition of 1853 "exhausted the capital, receipts and two loans." The Paris exhibition of 1855, a Government project, sunk $5,000,000. The London exhibition of 1862 entailed a deficit of £12,000, paid from the guarantee fund. For the Paris exhibition of 1867 a profit was claimed of $600,000 on an expenditure of $4,000,000, of which the Government paid $2,500,000. The Vienna exhibition lost $9,000,000. In attendance the Philadelphia exhibition is surpassed only by that of Paris in 1867.

The Light Beyond.

"Light a lamp," she said, in pleading tones, that rent the hearts of the watchers by the bed, when darkness had closed over her clear blue eyes. How beautifully the Christian faith beamed forth in the words of her heart-breaking mother as she answered, "There's a lamp burning for you, my child." Her sightless eyes still rested on her mother's face as she said, "Mamma, I am through." And she passed away with a heavenly look illuminating her sweet face. "Is she dead?" we whispered. Ah, not dead!—*Atlanta Constitution.*

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH.
Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President, John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents, A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Robert G. Schmertz.
Secretary and Treasurer—CHAS. G. MILNOR.
Solicitor—JOHN H. BAILEY.

MY WIFE
insists on using only B. T. Babbitt's Best Soap.

Danger of Rushing Things.

The officer at the hearing was about to add the charge of vagrancy, when the prisoner said: "Hold on, hold on, don't you go that far. I've been a citizen of Reading twenty-five years, and I'm no vagrant." The officer then testified that for the past five years he had picked the prisoner out of the gutter time and again, and that he believed the prisoner was out of work and had no regular home. "Hold on, hold on; that'll do; don't go any further," said the man. "Well, if you're a vagrant," said the Mayor, "we might send you up for thirty days. Has he got any money to pay his fine, Chief?" "Eighty cents," said the Chief. "That is not enough, continued the Mayor, "and I guess we'll have to—." "Hold on, hold on, your Honor," said the prisoner, "don't be in too much of a hurry. Don't be too sudden about this thing. We'll see about eighty cents."

The man then stuck his left hand under his vest and drew out a roll of greenbacks as thick as his wrist. "What do you call this?" said he? "does that look tramp or vagrant-like? Guess not! How much is my fine?" and he unrolled the bills, took out a dollar and a quarter, paid it over, and put the rest in his pocket. He was then discharged. In going out he said, "Always remember to hold on a bit. Don't be going off in a hurry! Don't rush things." He smiled good naturedly and departed.—*Reading (Pa.) Eagle.*

Raised His Terms.

"My friend," said a candidate for a seat in the French Senate to a doubtful voter, "I observe that you have raised your terms since last I saw you." "Truly, Monsieur le Marquis," replied the voter; "but I entreat your excellency to remember the bishop has now convinced me that I am not only bargaining for my vote, but for my conscience also."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ALLCOCK'S
POROUS PLASTERS.
☞Ask for ALLCOCK'S, and obtain them and so avoid miserable IMITATIONS.
B. BRANDRETH, Pres't,
113 d&S Office, 294 Canal St., New York.

NOTICE.—THE CITY NATIONAL BANK, located at Pittsburgh, in the State of Pennsylvania, is closing up its affairs. All note holders and other creditors of said Association are hereby notified to present the notes and other claims against the Association for payment.
DOMINICK IHMSEN, President.
PITTSBURGH, PA., October 19, 1876. k61

D. IHMSEN, Prest. J. CALLERY, V. Prest
J. W. TAYLOR, Cashier.
CITY SAVINGS BANK
OF PITTSBURGH, PA.
(Chartered under the Banking Law of the State of Pennsylvania.)
Corner Sixth avenue and Smithfield street.
Successors to CITY NATIONAL BANK.
k62

FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL
(FORMERLY HARE'S HOTEL,)
No. 138 Liberty Street, foot of Fifth Ave.
TERMS $2 PER DAY.
s22 HUGH KETS, Proprietor.

FRED. ALTVATER
CONTRACTOR,
Office and Stone Yard,
Juniata, Near Sedgwick Street.
Residence, 130 Third street, Allegheny.

POLICY HOLDERS IN THE
New York Life Insurance Co.
Can learn some interesting and confidential information, important to them, concerning that company by sending their names, address, number of policy and name of nearest agency to Box 1475, Post Office Lock Box 4475, New York City Postoffice. k54

NEXT PRESIDENT,
Portrait of HAYES and WHEELER,
Executed in the finest manner. AGENTS WANTED. Send 25 cents for sample and circular. Size 19x24 and 11x14. Address
STROBRIDGE & CO., Lithographers,
140 Race street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

RAGS! RAGS!
I want all the good cotton and woolen rags I can get, and will pay the highest market price, either in cash or trade.
JAMES HARRISON,
No. 102 Second avenue, Pittsburgh.

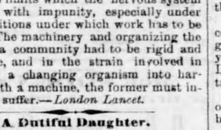
MILLS & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
YOUGHIOGHENY CEMENT
LIME AND PLASTER.
615 285 LIBERTY STREET.

R. M. LEONARD,
Lumber Merchant,
173 PENN AVE.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

ROBERT DAVIS,
GRAIN CHOPPING MILL
Corner 31st street and A. V. R. R. Chopped Feed, Corn Meal, Graham Flour, always fresh and of best quality, wholesale and retail. Purchasers will find it to their advantage to buy direct from the mill. k28

F. G SMOKING TOBACCO. F. G
This Brand, unchanged in standard and quality has been sold for
25 YEARS
In this MARKET by WHOLESALE DEALERS

Enameled
WROUGHT IRON PIPE,
FOR GAS, WATER, SEWERAGE,
SOIL PIPE, &c.,
MANUFACTURED BY
National Tube Works Co.,
Guaranteed against the effect of water, air or earth, singly or combined.
JAS. W. BATCHELOR, Agent,
COR. THIRD AVE. AND WOOD STREET.

A. J. NELLIS & CO.,

Pittsburgh,
Manufacturers of Steel or Wrought and Malleable Iron Fencings, Castings, Railings, &c., WARRANTED FREE FROM BREAKAGES. Special attention given to orders for approved designs for Cemeteries. Also manufacturers of Agricultural Steels of all descriptions. Horse Hay Forks, Grapples, Pulleys, Cotton Ties, &c.

GAS HEATING STOVES,
For Heating
CHAMBERS,
Bath Rooms, Offices
AND THE LIKE,
There is not a particle of smell of gas or smoke from the heater, and is the first and only one ever invented which is emphatically true in this respect. They burn eleven feet of gas at a cost of 1½ cents per hour.
FOR SALE BY
TATE, MUNDEN & TATE,
112-TTHS Plumbers and Gas Fitters.

CHANDELIERS,
AND
Gas Fixtures
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
AT
WELDON & KELLY'S,
147 WOOD STREET.
FALL STOCK JUST OPENING.
THIS
LACE CURTAINS,
Finest Assortment in the City.
CORNICES, LAMBREQUINS,
WINDOW SHADES,
MATTRESSES,
Spring Beds and Bedding.
Holtzman & Wiederhold,
64 WOOD STREET.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS. DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS. DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

1876. THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 9. 1876.

AT
Wm. Semple's,
NOS. 165, 167 AND 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

At 12½c, best styles Tycoon Repps.
At 15c, latest styles Tycoon Repps.
At 18¾c, latest novelties in Tycoon Repps.

All Worth 25c Per Yard.

At 8c, new and desirable Dress Goods.
At 10c, large assortment new Dress Goods.
At 12½c, new styles seasonable Goods.

All Much Under Value.

At 18¾c, all the new shades in Colored Mohairs.
At 18¾c, special bargains in heavy Poplins.
At 20c, heavy Colored Poplins, extra value.

All Extra Good Value.

At 22c, new styles French Plaids, good bargains.
At 20c, new all-wool Plaid Suitings.
At 20c, new all-wool Striped Suiting.

All Extra Good Bargains.

At 25c and 28c, new styles and designs Brocades.
At 30c, new colors and shadings in Brocades.
At 31c, new novelties in Brocades, all in Sateen,

Damasse and All-Wool.

At 25 and 31c, latest shades in Colored Cashmeres. At 33 and 40c, Winter shades in Colored Cashmeres. At 45c to $1.50, very fine Colored Cashmeres. The value cannot be equaled anywhere in Pittsburgh. At 25 and 31c, fine Black Cashmeres. At 33 and 40c, rich Black Cashmeres. At 45c to $3.50, extra fine Black Cashmeres.
Unequaled anywhere in value.
At 75 and 80c, Black French Cashmeres.
At 62½ and 70c, fine Colored Cashmeres,
To which special attention is invited, knowing them to surpass any previous offering in Cashmeres.
At $1, assorted brown Dress Silks.
At $1.25, all the new shades in Dress Silks.
At 85c to $3.50, superior Lyons Black Silks.
ALL BEING UNUSUAL GOOD BARGAINS.

JOS. HORNE & CO.,
197 and 199
PENN AVE.
Invite special attention to the following new things just opened:
Brocade Velvets,
Black and Colored, at much lower prices than those shown in the early part of the season.
New line of Colored Trimming Velvets in darkest shades, Myrtle, Navy Blue, Seal Brown, Prune and Slate.
FEATHER TRIMMING,
In White, Black and Brown.
New Black Silk and Chenille Fringes.
New Colored Silk and Chenille Fringes.
Worsted Fringes, all shades.
15-knot Worsted Fly Fringes, 2 yard lengths, for Trimming Overdresses.
New Silk and Chenilla Galoons and Passementerie.
MOHAIR BRAIDS,
In Dark Myrtle, Blue and Brown, 1-4 to 2 inches wide; in Black, 1-4 to 3 inches wide.
Latest novelties in Faos, White and Black, with paintings.
Ladies' Felt Hats and Bonnets,
Misses' Felt Hats, newest shapes in Black, Navy Blue, Myrtle, Brown and Black.
Double Bone Colored
WERLEY CORSETS,
18 to 36 inches.
Large, Colored, Plaid and Java Canvas.
Newest thing in Heavy Rug Canvas in dark colors.
Embroidered Slipper Patterns,
On Canvas, Velvet and Cloth.
Embroidered Canvas, Foot Rests, Brackets, Towel Rack Stripes, Chair Stripes, &c.
Ladies' Pineapple Handkerchiefs,
Plain, White and Colored Borders.
1 inch Hemstitched Handkerchiefs.
NEW LINE
UNDRESSED KIDS,
In Dark Browns and Slates, 4 buttons.
White Undressed Kids, 3 and 6 button.
Kid Gloves in darkest shades, Myrtle, Navy Blue, Seal Brown, Prune and Slate, 2 and 3 button.
Ladies' and Misses' Cloth Gloves, Children's Kid Mittens, Men's Cloth and Leather Gloves and Gauntlets, Boys' Leather and Cloth Gloves, &c.
RETAIL STORES
DAILY OPENINGS
OF
SUITS AND CLOAKS!
AT
UNPRECEDENTEDLY LOW PRICES.
F. H. EATON & CO.
Are now prepared to show the largest line of Ladies and Children's Suits and Cloaks ever opened in this city, and at prices in accordance with the wants of the times.
During the period of extreme depression in prices of woolen goods in New York they made contracts for several months through their New York office, and are now offering, and comprise all the favorite shades and fabrics, made in the latest styles.
In Basket, Beaver and Chinchilla Cloths we have all the new styles of Garments, in size to suit children from 2 years to the largest size of woman.
Stylish Polonaise, Basque and Overskirts in great variety.
We are prepared to make to order in our work rooms Silk and Cashmere Suits, either from our own goods or those brought to us by customers, at short notice.
F. H. Eaton & Co.,
25 FIFTH AVE., Pittsburgh, Pa.

ARCHITECTS.
BOYD & GAMBLE
ARCHITECTS
GERMANIA BANK BUILDING,
Corner of Wood street and Diamond alley.
T. D. EVANS,
ARCHITECT,
Has returned from Europe.
OFFICE—56 FIFTH AVENUE,
b65 PITTSBURGH.
BARR & MOSER,
ARCHITECTS
HAVE REMOVED to the GAZETTE building, Cor. Sixth avenue and Smithfield street
E. M. BUTZ, Architect,
64 and 66 Federal street, Allegheny,
has designed and superintended the erection of the Penna. Reform School Buildings, German Evangelical Lutheran Church, Second Ward Public School, Allegheny, Seventh U. P. Church, 44th street, Pittsburgh, City Hall, New Castle, Pa., Boyle Block, Federal street, Allegheny, and numerous public and private buildings.

FOR
CENTENNIAL CAMPAIGN!
AND
TRAVELING PUBLIC.
LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S
Fine Russia and Grain Leather
TRAVELING SATCHELS!

FINANCIAL.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,

Cor. Diamond and Wood Streets,

In Germania Bank Building

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL, ... $200,000

D. R. DAVIDSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.

Deposits received and interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, November 14, 1876.

The situation in financial circles remains unchanged. The election excitement still seriously affects business and monetary transactions. There are indications, however, that the excitement will be sufficiently calmed, within a day or two for at least an improvement, in, if not a full resumption of business activity. There was more inquiry for discounts, yesterday, and more of counter business. The loan market ranges from 8 to 10, as heretofore, but with not enough business to seriously test the strength of the market.

A decision was rendered in the Supreme Court, in session in this city yesterday, touching the right of National banks to charge more than the legal rate of interest in the States in which they are located. The Court held that the interest running through several renewal notes was forfeited, and could be charged against the original claim. But this did not affect any separate or independent claims from that sued on.

OUR FOREIGN TRADE.

The statistics of our foreign trade for the first nine months of 1876 show a heavy decrease. The aggregate compares as follows with the corresponding figures for 1875...

Nine months, 1875,	. .	$360,300,000
Nine months, 1876,	. .	298,200,000
Decrease,	. . . .	$ 62,100,000

This is a falling off of 17 per cent., much more than can be accounted for by the decline in prices, which has diminished the totals of our foreign as well as our domestic trade. The decline in the importation of coffee has been more than $8,000,000; in hides and skins, other than furs, $3,300,000; in cotton manufactures, $2,500,000; in flax goods, nearly $2,000,000; in glass, $1,000,000; in iron and steel, $3,200,000; in brown sugars, $7,000,000; in molasses, $3,700,000; in tin plates, $2,700,000; in wool, $3,000,000; in cloths and cassimeres, $4,500,000; and in worsted goods, $3,000,000.

RESOURCES OF THE EUROPEAN CONTESTANTS.

In its financial column the London *Times* calls attention to the surprising inadequacy of the financial resources of Russia, Turkey, Austria, Servia, and Roumania to meet the expenses of war. Turkey's condition is well known. Austria has nothing in her Treasury but deficits, and Russia is very near bankruptcy. Servia has been unable to pay her tribute to Turkey for two years. Roumania is the worst off of all. Every year since 1871 her expenditure has exceeded her income. She is now about $10,000,000 behindhand. To meet this by taxation is out of the question. The country is poor and overtaxed. A domestic loan would not be floated, and the least hint of war would close all the foreign money markets to Roumania.

THE GERMAN MONEY MARKET.

The rate of discount has suddenly risen in Berlin, but for no apparent reason. According to the report of the Imperial Bank of Germany a fortnight ago, the private discount increased only about $2,400,000. The bank is possibly following the practice of the Bank of England, which checks a drain of gold by raising the rate of discount. The German Government needs all the gold it has, and must increase its stock if it means to carry out the demonetization of silver.

COINAGE OF THE SAN FRANCISCO MINT.

In October, 1876, the San Francisco Mint coined $3,118,000 in gold and silver against $5,963,000 in 1875. From January to October, both inclusive, it has coined $26,722,000 in gold, and $8,498,000 in silver, a total of $35,220,000.

Robinson Bros., Brokers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

Gold	103⅜	5-20's 1866-coupons	114¼
U. S. 6's 1881, coup	117¾	10-40's	113⅝
Do. Pref	115	Currency	122
" 1868 new	113¾	New 5 per cents	112
5-20's 1867	115⅝	10-40's coupons	110
" 1865	114¼	" 1874	112¼
N. Y. Central	101	Ohio & Mississippi	8¾
Erie	9¾	Union Pacific	59¼
L. S.	87¾	Wabash, pf.	40
C. C. & I. C.	2¾	Harlem	136
St. Paul	20½	Adams Express	103½
Do. Pref	39¾	American Express	53
Michigan Southern	64¾	U. S. Express	69¼
Do. Central	41¾	W. Fargo & Co. Ex	85½
Northwestern	76¾	Quicksilver	13
Do. Pref	88¾	Fort Wayne	102
Rock Island	99⅝	Hannibal & St. Jo.	12¾
Cleve. & Pitts	89¾	Central Ohio	97¾
Pacific Mail	23¾	Iron Mountain	12
Western Union	73½	N. J. Central	92½
Delaware, L. & W.	69		

Robinson Bros furnish the following quotations of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board.

P. R. R. (S)	45¼	Con. Trans (B)	38
Reading (S)	20¾	Empire do. (A)	50
U. Cos. of N. J. (A)	158½	A. V. R. R. 7-30's	103¾
Oil Creek (S)	5	1st R. R. 7's	84
Lehigh Valley (S)	49¾	N. Pacific bonds	—

NEW YORK, November 18, 1876.

Money closed easy at 2@4; prime mercantile paper 4½@6½. The customs receipts were $423,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $97,000. The clearings were $27,000,000. Sterling was firm at 482@484. Gold advanced from 109⅞ to 109¾ on European news, and reacted to 109⅝, it being believed that the flow of gold to this country is for the purchase of cotton. Loans were flat to 3 per cent. The steamship Oder, from Southampton, has $212,598, of which $150,000 is gold coin and the remainder silver bars. Governments were steady. In State bonds Missouri 6s of '78 sold at 102½. Railroad mortgages were irregular, but in the main weak. The stock speculation was weak during the greater part of the day, and prices declined ¼ to 4 per cent., with the greatest depression in Illinois Central, the coal stocks and western trunk lines. The political uncertainty continues to exercise an unsettling influence on values, while the depression in the coal shares is due to the low price of coal and reports of the prospective embarrassment of some of the companies. There seems to be a growing fear that auction sales of coal this month will show a lower range of prices, and this, too, has its influence. Illinois Central declined from 79 to 75 regular and to 74 sellers, with a recovery to 76¾ at the close. Delaware, Lackawanna & Western declined from 72½ to 70 1-8, and closed at 70¾. New Jersey Central dropped from 33½ to 32½, and closed at 32¾. Delaware & Hudson declined from 76¾ to 69, and closed without recovery at 70. Shore declined from 55½ to 53½. Michigan Central fell off from 42½ to 41½, and recovered to 41¾. Western Union declined from 73 to 71½, and subsequently rose to 72½, leaving off at 72¼. Rock Island declined from 101 to 99¾, at which figure it closed. New York Central went off from 102 to 100½, and closed at 101. St. Paul declined from 21½ to 20½ for the common and from 54 to 52½ for the preferred, closing at a recovery of 54 per cent. Ohio & Mississippi fell from to 6¾, and Wabash from 6¾ to 6¼. The transactions were 149,000 shares, of which 25,000 Western Union, 4,000 Rock Island, 11,000 St. Pauls, 52,000 Lake Shore, 7,000 Ohios, 18,000 Michigan Central, 29,000 Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, 5,000 New Jersey Central, and 14,000 Illinois Central.

Government Securities.—United States Coupons 1881, 111 7-8; 5-20s '65, 109⅞; 5-20s new, 112½; 5-30s '67, 115⅜; do. '68, 116½; new 5s, 112⅜; new 4½, 110⅜; 10-40s, 112⅝; do. coupons, 113; currency 6s, 123.

State Bonds.—Tennessees old, 45½; do. new, 42; Virginia new, 30; do. old, 30; Missouri 6s, 105.

Stocks.—Western Union Telegraph Company, 72; Quicksilver, 11; do. preferred, 15; Pacific Mail, 24½; Mariposa, 4; do. preferred, 4; Adams Express, 107½; Wells, Fargo & Company's Express, 84; American Express, 60½; United States Express, 58; New York Central, 101; Erie, 9 3-5; do. preferred, 16; Harlem, 135; do. preferred, 133; Michigan Central, 41½; Panama, 125; Union Pacific, 59½; Lake Shore, 54½; Illinois Central, 88; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 88; Northwestern common, 36; do. preferred, 58½; C. C. C. & I., 3; New Jersey Central, 32½; Rock Island, 99¾, ex div.; St. Paul, 2½; do. preferred, 52½; Toledo & Wabash, 6¾; do. preferred, 8¼; Ft. Wayne, 101½; Terre Haute, 106½; do. preferred, 116; Chicago & Alton, 97; do. preferred, 106; Ohio & Mississippi, 6¾; Delaware & Lackawanna, 70¾; Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Company, 15; Missouri Pacific, 24; Atlantic & Pacific preferred, 2; Indiana Central, 2¾; Burlington & Quincy, 113½; Hannibal & St. Joseph, 12¾; Central Pacific, 110; Union Pacific, 105½; Union Pacific Sinking Fund, 90; Union Pacific land grants, 102.

LONDON, November 13.—Specie to the value of £84,000 was withdrawn from the Bank of England to-day for shipment to the United States. The Czar's speech at Moscow on Friday has had a depressing effect on the Stock Exchange. Consols, 95⅜; 5-20s '65, 103¼; do. '67, 109; 10-40s, 108¼; new 5s, 106¼; New York Central, 96; Erie, 9½; do. preferred, 17.

PARIS, November 13.—Rentes, 104f 72½c.

FRANKFORT, November 13.—U. S. new 5s, 102¼.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS—WEEKLY REVIEW.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, November 13, 1876.

The election excitement, which has not yet fully subsided, had a tendency to curtail general business during the past week, but it is hoped and expected, now the contest being over, that general business will revive before long. Both Grain and Flour continue dull and prices are easier, although not notably lower. The Hog products are also easy, and, as will be seen, we have reduced our quotations since the date of our last general report. The most noticeable feature in the Grocery trade was the sharp advance on Sugars, and a reduction in the price of Molasses. Cheese and Eggs unchanged. Butter continues very dull. Petroleum continues dull and unchanged. Pig Iron less active but steady.

ALE.—There is no change to note in prices and trade is generally reported dull, like everything else, affected by the hard times. X $8 ₱ bbl to the city and $9 to country; XX $10; India $11, half bbls in proportion.

ASHES—High test Soda Ash, 2a3¾; low test, 2¼a2⅝; Manganese, 6a6½; Arsenic, 8c; Nitrate Soda, 2½a3¾; Flour Spar, 1¾a2; Black Lead, 3¾a4.

APPLES—Are in good supply, and with only a fair demand prices are no better; selling in a jobbing way at $1a1.50 ₱ bbl, as to quality.

BEANS—There is a fair jobbing trade, and we can report sales at $1.40a1.75 per bu, the latter figure for choice new crop.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Is coming forward quite freely, but with a steady demand, prices are still maintained 3¾c; per lb to the wholesale trade, and 3¾a4c per lb in smaller lots.

BUTTER—There is no improvement to report in the demand; the receipts continue quite liberal, and with the supply largely in excess of present wants and holders all anxious to sell, prices are weak and in buyers' favor. It was thought there would have been an improvement in the demand in view of the fact that the consumption does not appear to have increased much, and moreover, the soft weather has caused most of the Butter coming forward, as we has that in store, to present an unsalable appearance. Sales of prime to choice rolls at 20a23c; do. solid packed, 18a 8; fancy creamery, 25a28c; common, 15a17c; Dairy, 14c; Country, fair.

BROOMS—We note an active demand at the recent decline. Prices are lower now than at any time since the beginning of the war, and this has stimulated trade, not only here but at distant points. We quote "Union" factory as follows:

Patent Sewed Parlor (plain handle, velvet binding)		4 strings, weigh 2¾	$4 75
No 5 extra Parlor	do.	4	do. 4 50
No 4 do.	do.	3	do. 4 00
No 3 do.	do.	2	do. 3 50
No 5 carpet	do.	4	do. 3 75
No 4 carpet	do.	3	do. 3 50
No 3 carpet	do.	3	do. 3 00
No 8 Hall Palated Brace		4	do. 2 75
No 8 Hall	Veivet	4	do. 2 50
No 4 Hall	do.	3	do. 2 25
No 3 Hall	Brace	3	do. 2 00
No 2 Hall	do.	2	do. 1 75
No 2 Hall—plain handle		2	do. 1 50
No 1 Hall	do.	2	do. 1 25
Painted, Steamboat, Mill and Stable (Hardwood)		3	do. 1 50
Whisks (8, 8 and 10 and 12 inch)	Velvet		1 50a1 75
Do.	do.	do.	Plain 1 00a1 25
Do. Barber (12 and 14 inch)	Plain		1 50a2 25
Toy (Fancy Handles, 10 and 12 inch)	vel.		1 50a1 75
Do.	do.	do.	plain. 1 25a1 50
Misses (Velvet)			2 00a2 25

BROOM CORN—We quote as follows: No. 1 hurl, 6¼c; No. 2 hurl, 5; choice brush that will work up, 5a6; fair to good, 4a4½; covers and inside, 4a4½c; inferior and mixed lots selling from 2½a3½c, as to weed, &c.

BELTING—The market for this article remains steady, and the demand is now confined chiefly to that made from good bark tanned Leather, most parties having found that the several patent and chemical tanngues of leather for belting purposes, at the lower prices at which such are sold, are dearer in the end. We quote:

Inch.	Per Foot	Inch.	Per Foot
1	¶ 06	5	¶ 84
1½	12	5½	66
2	15	6	72
2½	24	7	78
3	30	8	90
3½	36	9	1 02
4	42	12	1 38
4½	48	14	1 62

Discount 25 to 35 per cent. as to quality and quantity and 2½chemical tanagoya.

BEESWAX—In steady demand at 30a33c ₱ lb.

BRUSHES—White Scrubbing, 10a11 ₱ gross Gray, 11a20; White Bristle, 22a36; Shoe, 12a30; Horse (wood backs) 22a66; Horse (leather backs) 45a135; Extra white-wash, 36a75; Common do, 24a60.

CORDAGE & ROPE—There is no improvement in business, and prices, which will be found annexed, have undergone no change.

MANILLA ROPE.

¼ inch diameter and upwards	18¾ cts. per lb
⅜ inch	19¼ "
¼ and 5-16 in. diameter	16¾ "
Tarred rope and lath yarn	14¾ "
Hay, stave and lashing twine	15¼ "

OIL WELL DRILLING CABLES.

Hawser laid	13¼ cts. per lb
" Bolt Rope Yarns	16¾ "
Sand Pump Rope	15¼ "

SISAL ROPE.

¼ inch diameter and upward	11¾ cts. per lb
⅜ "	12¼ "
¼ and 5-16 in. diameter	12¾ "
Hay, spoke and leather twine	11¾ "
Sash Yarns	12¼ "

COOPERAGE—Continues very dull, and prices are weak and drooping. Circled Heading, 20c per set; square do, $40 per m for dry and $35 for green. Best Indiana staves, $30; medium do, $28; long bucked West Virginia, $20a22; rough do, $18. Oil Barrels firmer and higher; counries, $1,10; city make, $1,05.

CEMENT, &c., &c.—There is a fair business within the range of the following quotations: Cement—Rosendale, $2.50a2.75; New Lisbon, $1.80a2.00; Portland, $6a7 ₱ bbl; Youghiogheny, $1.75a2; Louisville, $1.90a2.10. Calcined Plaster—French's $4.75a5; Land Plaster, $12.50a13; Lime, $1.25a1.50. White Sand, $1.40a1.50 ₱ bbl.

COAL—Bituminous is quoted at 6½a7¾ ₱ bu, delivered. Anthracite, $6 ₱ ton by the carload and 6¾a8¼ delivered.

CANNED GOODS—Trade continues quiet as it always is at this season of the year, but the consumptive demand will set in within the next few weeks. As yet prices have not been fairly established.

CHEESE—There is a continued steady demand but no change in prices. We continue to quote at 11a12¾ for prime Ohio Factory September make, and 12a12¾c for do. August—to additional in a job ing way.

CHESTNUTS—$3.50a4 ₱ bushel.

CIDER—Is still reported dull, and while the supply is not large it is in excess of the demand; we continue to quote at $3a4 ₱ bbl; barrels included.

CRANBERRIES—Quiet and unchanged; $8a10 per bbl, as to quality and condition.

DRIED FRUIT—The export demand for Apples has about subsided, and with no local orders trade is dull and prices are little better than nominal; the same remarks will apply to Peaches and all other kinds of dried fruits.

BERRIES—Receipts of fresh continue light, and prices for such are still maintained as the supply is small, scarcely equal to the demand; quotable at 26a27. Pickeled are in good supply, the receipts recently having been large, and prices are easy at 20a22c, as to brand.

FEATHERS—Sales job lots, 57; repacked, 60a63, Fish—Following are the current rates in a jobbing way?

	₱ bbl, half bbl.
Ex No 1 Mess Mackerel	$27 00
Ex No 1 Shore	20 00
No 1 Shore	18 00
Ex No 1 Bay	16 00
No 1 Bay	15 00
Ex No 2 Large	12 50
No 2 Medium	11 00
No 3 Large	11 00
No 3 Medium	8 50
Split Labrador Herring	7 50
Round Herring	6 50 per bbl
White Fish	5 25
Lake Trout	4 50
Lake Pickerel	3 50
Lake Herring	2 50
Large Georges Codfish	6½a6¾ ₱ lb
Medium	5½ ₱ lb
No 1 Herring	35c ₱ box
Scaled	50c "

FLOUR—The market has been quite dull during the past week, and while there has been no appreciable decline in our market as yet there is an easier feeling at nearly all the leading trade centres, both in this country and Europe, and the indications at the present writing point to a lower range of prices. The reaction during the past few weeks may be attributed to the disappearance (for the present at least) of the foreign war cloud, which for a time presented a very threatening appearance, as the hopes then entertained of a largely increased export demand, have not been realized. However, it is not expected by well informed dealers that prices will decline much, as the supply of Wheat is not as large as it was expected it would be before threshing was commenced. In the absence of a foreign war it is not reasonable to look for an advance in the product, as it was a heavy export trade upon which the calculation was based, and without it no improvement in prices can reasonably be expected. Most of the leading markets, both east and west, including New York and Chicago, are reported dull, and no general improvement in this country can be looked for until orders from across the water are forthcoming to some forward more freely. We continue to quote good rollable brands of either winter or spring at $6.50a6.75; patent process and fancy white wheat brands, $6.9. Rye flour, 4.50a5.00 ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—The Grain markets have been very quiet during the past week, business having been considerably curtailed by the election excitement, but as regards prices, there has been little or no change. The market for Wheat is easier under the influence of the advices from New York and Chicago, but with continued light offerings and arrivals, prices here are still maintained; we continue to quote at $1.21a1.30 for fair to prime Penna, and Ohio red. It is worthy of notice in this connection that Wheat did not advance in our market as much as it did elsewhere, hence it is a little slow to follow the decline but, taking the cost at the source of supply into consideration, our quotations are by no means out the way. The Oat market has not varied much for two or three weeks; the supply, although not large, is fully equal to present requirements, and prices remain unchanged; mixed, 35a37; white, 38a39. Some dealers are inclined to regard this Grain as being good property at current rates, while others can see nothing in the outlook to warrant any such belief. New Ear Corn is coming forward pretty freely, and is still quoted, on wharf and track at 40a45, as to quality and condition. Old Ear Corn, although in light supply is easier in consequence of the increased receipts of new, as the latter is taking the place of the former; quotable at 55a55. Old Shelled Corn is in light supply, and it is too soon for new; this being the case, prices are still maintained, although there is not much wanted; selling at 56a58c on track, equal to 59a60, free in elevator. Rye continues in light supply, but there is not much call for it; quoted at 70a72. Barley fairly active but unchanged; 90a95 for spring and $1 10a1.15 for fall.

GROCERIES—Coffee—The market for Rio was quiet but steady, and the same may be said of mild grades. The stock of Rio at all ports in first hands was on the 10th inst. 42,453 bags; supplies other than Rio, 9,826 bags and 52,000 mats. Dilworth Bros. have reduced Roasted ¼c ₱ lb. Sugars—The market for Refined was very active, and advanced at the refineries within two days ¼c on soft and ½c on hards. Raws were firmly held, the stock, in comparison, being light, and is reported in the New York commercial papers as follows:

	Hhds.	Boxes.	Bags.	Melado.
Stock Nov. 9, 1876	19,709	13,102	120,619	1,918
Stock Nov. 11, 1875	45,716	21,782	173,075	7,896
All in first hands.				

New crop New Orleans Molasses and Sugar arriving, and the prices ranging lower than at the beginning of last season. Rice lower at the producing markets, but the belief gains ground that the bottom is touched and that a reaction may take place.

Spices firm. Teas steady.

P. S.—Since the above was put in type, Refined Sugars have advanced half a cent New York.

SUGARS.

Cut Loaf	14	Standard A	11¾a
Crushed	13¾a	Standard B	11½
Granulated	12¾a	Standard Ex C	11¼
Powdered	13¾a	Ref. Yellow	9¾a

COFFEES.

Green.		Roasted.	
Choice	24¾	Best	26¾
Prime	24	Second Grade	25¾
Fair	22¾	Third Grade	23¾
Java	31	Java	31
		Loose half a cent less.	

SYRUPS.

Choice	60 a65	Fair	50 a55
Prime	55 a60	New	40 a45

MOLASSES.

Choice new crop N. O.	70c
Prime old crop N. O	55c
Fair old crop N. O	45c

TEAS.

Young Hyson	35a0 85	Japan	40a85
Gunpowder	45a0 90	Oolong	35a90
Imperial	40a 75	Souchong	35a75

FOREIGN FRUITS.

Layer Raisins	2 5	Currants	8
Valencia Raisins	11	Prunes	7
Loose Muscatels (₱ box)			2 75

SUNDRIES.

Bi Carb Soda, in kegs			5¾
Bi Carb Soda, boxes			7
Sal Soda			3½
Silver gloss Starch			9¾
Gilbert's Gloss Starch			8¾
Corn Starch			8 @10½
Shot—per sack			4 50
Mince meat			10¾
Concentrated Lye—case			3 50
Pearl Barley			5
Oat Meal			4¾
Monkey, per bbl			6 00

HAY—Continues very dull, notwithstanding there is but little offering, prices are weak. Loose from country wagons, $10a14 per ton, and the same figures will answer for baled. Oat straw, loose from country wagons, $8a10.

HIDES—There is an improved demand for Hides, and the market is firm at quotations. We quote: Green Salted Cows, ... 7 a 7¾
Green Salted Steers, Light, ... 7¾a 7¾
Green Salted Steers, Heavy, ... 8½a 8½
Green Salted Calf, ... 10 a12
Green Butcher Cows, ... 6
Green Butcher Steers, light, ... 8¾
Green Butcher Steers, heavy, ... 7
Green Butcher Calf, ... 9a 10

HEMP—Wanted. None offering outside of manufacturers.

LUMBER—Following are the current rates from yard:

First Clear			$45 00
Second Clear			40 00
Select Common			22 00
Coarse Common			18 00
Sheathing			16 00
Hem. Joist and Scantling			14 00
Flooring, No 1 per M			27 00
" No 2			25 00
" Mixed			22 00
Moulded Weatherboarding			26 00
Shelving			4 50
Shingles			3 50
Lath			2 00

LEATHER—The market in general remains as last reported. In rough Leather there has been an improved demand, but prices remain unchanged. Red Sole Leather has steadily advanced, east as well as here the last two weeks, and the indications are that present Pittsburgh prices, to correspond with other places, will have to be placed higher than now quoted. Harness is in fair demand. Calf skins are in moderate request, but to sell round lots or at wholesale, prices would have to be put low. Kip, if light weights, are improving, but heavy are still dull and low. Upper can only be sold at low prices and must be of good quality. We quote:

Oak Sole, country		0.36@	0.34
Oak Sole, city		0.36@	0.39
Hemlock Sole, A. Rear and mid		0.27@	0.30
Red Sole, Oronoco		0.26@	0.28
Red Sole, good dgd		0.24@	0.26
Oak, Rough		0.24@	0.25
Harness, city oak		0.33@	0.35
Harness, country		0.28@	0.32
Harness, No. 2 and common		0.26@	0.28
Fair Skirting		0.27@	0.40
Fair Bridle and Line Leather ₱ doz		48.00@	61.00
Best Leather		0.32@	0.35
Finished Calf		0.85@	1.25
Finished Upper, ₱ foot		0.17@	0.22
Finished Kip		0.60@	0.75

MILL FEED—The market continues quiet and unchanged. Bran, $13¼a14 per ton; Shipstuffs, Seconds and Shorts, $13a13; Middlings and Chopped Feed, $20a22, as to quality.

ONIONS—$2a2.50 ₱ bbl.

OILS—White strained Lard Oil unchanged; we quote at 95c@$1 for extra winter; other grades nominal as there is no winter in the market; No. 2, 80a85. John V. Lewis & Co.'s extra winter white Miners oil, 63; yellow, 55a60. Linseed higher; crushers asking 60a65c per gallon. Carbon unchanged at 24a26c, as to quality.

PEA-NUTS—Tennessee white, 7a7½; red, 5a5½c. Stock being reduced and demand improving. Virginia white, 5a 5¾c.

PAPER—There is a fair demand, without any material change in values. We quote Rag wrapping 16 sheet Crown size, 35c; medium, 32c; double Crown, 70c. Straw, 20c, 45c and 60c for 14 sheet, Sugar paper, 1¼a1¾c ₱ lb; Manilla, 9a10c ₱ lb; Hard ware do, 8¾a4; Print, 9a10c per lb.

POULTRY—Live chickens, 50a50c per pair, Dressed chickens, 11a14c ₱ lb. Dressed Turkeys, 16a17c per lb.

POTATOES—Quoted at 60a70c per bushel, the outside figure for good Peach Blows. Sweets scarce and higher; $3.50a4.50 ₱ bbl, the outside figure for prime Jerseys.

PROVISIONS—The market for the Hog products continues quiet, as it usually is at this season of the year, and prices are weak and drooping. As will be seen, we have reduced our quotations since the date of our last general report.

Hams—Ex sm ₱ lb 14¼, Large, prime leaf, tes 10¾
Shoulders Ex S. C. . 9½, Ref for summer use—in tres . . . 11¼
Dried beef Ex S. C. 15 Do. . . . ¼ bbls . . . 11¼
Beef Tongues S. C. Do. . . . ½bbls . . . 12¼
per doz. . . . $6¼ Do. 3 lb caddies. 14
Bacon Shoulders . . . 9 Do. . . . ½ lb do . . . 13¾
short Rib Sides. . . . 10 Do. 3 lb palls. . . . 12¾
Clear Sides. . . . 10½ Do. 5 lb do. . . . 13¾
Clear Pork ₱ bbl. . . . $15,50 Do. 10 lb do. . . . 13¾
short Cut do . . . 18.50 Ham Sausage. . . . 9¼

BAGS—Steady at 2¾c ₱ lb for good country mixed.

TALLOW—Is reported easier; rough quoted at 5½; city rendered, 8¼c per lb; country, 7¾c.

WOODENWARE—There is a steady demand, without any variation in prices. "Corry Ware" is quoted at the following prices:

No. 1 Tubs ₱ dozen	$6 50
No. 2 do	7 50
No. 3 do	6 50
2 Hoop Pails ₱ doz	2 10
3 Hoop Pails ₱ doz	2 10
Horse Pails	5 00
Ash Butter Tubs 30 lbs	6 00
Do Do 25 lbs	4 00
Churns Plain ₱ box	1 65
Broom Handles plain per m	17 50
" " painted "	25 00

WHITE LEAD; ETC.—Is reported quiet and prices unchanged. Following are the quotations for the wholesale trade:

White lead, pure in lots of 2,000 ₱s in oil	10
Do, pure in lots of 500 ₱s in oil	10¾
Do, No 1 in oil	8 @ 9
White lead dry (strictly pure) in kegs	10
Orange Mineral	12 @13
Pure red lead	10 @11
Painters red lead	9 @10
Lathargre	9½@10
Selected white ground in oil	12 @13
Vielle Montagne Co.'s French zinc	15 @16
Zinc paint, ground in oil	8 @11
Putty	4 @ 5
Spirits turpentine, ₱ gall, in bbl. lots	40 @42

WINDOW GLASS—There is only a moderate business; no change to note in prices. Discounts off western list, 40 and 10 per cent, by the car load, and 40 for smaller quantities. Following is the full card:

SINGLE STRENGTH.

Size.	1st qual	2d do.	3d do.	4th do.
8 by 8 to 8 by 10	$ 4 75	$4 25	$4 00	$3 50
8 by 12 to 8 by 15	5 00	4 50	4 00	3 75
8 by 16 to 10 by 15	5 25	4 75	4 25	3 75
9 by 16 to 12 by 17	5 75	5 25	4 75	4 00
12 by 18 to 14 by 20	6 00	5 50	5 00	4 00
by 20 to 16 by 24	6 25	6 00	5 00	4 25
13 by 22 to 20 by 30	7 75	6 75	5 50	4 50
15 by 36 to 24 by 30	9 50	7 25	6 25	No 4 1 ft
16 by 28 to 24 by 36	9 25	7 75	6 50	quality
26 by 36 to 26 by 44	10 50	8 50	7 00	above 20x
30 by 46 to 30 by 56	11 90	9 00	7 50	30 cut.

DOUBLE STRENGTH.

8 by 8 to 8 by 10	7 00	6 50	6 00	5 50
8 by 12 to 10 by 15	7 50	7 00	6 50	6 00
8 by 16 to 10 by 15	8 25	7 25	6 75	6 50
9 by 16 to 12 by 17	8 40	8 25	7 25	6 75
12 by 18 to 14 by 20	9 00	8 50	7 75	7 25
13 by 16 to 14 by 24	9 50	9 00	8 25	7 75
13 by 22 to 20 by 30	11 50	10 00	9 00	8 00
15 by 36 to 24 by 30	12 50	10 50	10 00	No 4 1 ft
16 by 28 to 24 by 36	13 25	11 50	10 50	above 20x
26 by 36 to 26 by 44	15 25	12 50	11 50	above 20x
30 by 46 to 30 by 56	16 25	13 00	12 00	30 cut.
40 by 42 to 40 by 54	14 75	14 00	13 00	
40 by 56 to 34 by 56	17 00	16 00	14 00	
14 by 36 to 34 by 60	20 00	17 50	16 00	
40 by 60 to 40 by 80	25 00	22 00	20 00	
40 by 60 to 40 by 84	29 50	27 50	25 00	
40 by 85 to 40 by 70	37 00	35 00	32 50	

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, Nov. 13, 1876.

There was a much firmer feeling in the Crude market to-day, and prices, as compared with Saturday, were 12a15c per bbl higher. Our latest advices from the source of supply at this writing quote United certificates at $8.35 and immediate shipment at $8.37½ bbl. No special cause was assigned for the improvement, but we apprehend that an early revival in the export trade for Refined is expected.

Refined firmer but quiet; combination continue firm at 26c deliverable on the seaboard, and 22c to home trade buyers.

Oil Cities unchanged; $1.10 for countries and $1.25 for city make.

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL VIA A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
N. W. Stevenson	Central o w	2,230
N. W. Stevenson	Atlantic o w	1,345
S Craig	American o w	163
Total		3,738

SHIPMENTS OF REFINED OIL EAST PEN ALLEGHENY VALLEY AND B. AND O. RAILROADS.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
American Oil Works	Brough, McK. & Co	Bal. 296

SHIPMENTS OF REFINED OIL EAST VIA A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
D. F. Refghard	J. P. Logan	Phila 94

Receipts of Pig Metal, etc.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R R.

J Moorhead b f	10
CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.	
Phillips N & Co	1
Reese G & S & Co	1
Total	14
PITTSBURGH, FT WAYNE AND CHICAGO R. R.	
Dyers McC & Co	2
Graff B & Co	1
Total	2
S. B. & Co	4
Jones A & Lo	3
Nimick & Co b	1
Nimick & Co	2
Reese G & S & Co	2

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, November 13, 1876.

CATTLE.

The supply was small, unusually so, and with a fair demand the market was more active, and some dealers reported prices a shade better. There is no question in regard to trade having been more active; at 10 o'clock the pens were pretty well cleared, whereas ordinarily, when the market is dragging, there are more or less left over unsold. To-day at the close there were very few left over, and, while dealers all agreed that the demand was more active, and that there was a firmer feeling in consequence, very few, if any of them, succeeded in obtaining any advance. There may have been some few sales made at an advance, but they were the exception not the rule, and about the only improvement, therefore, in the market, was the one to which reference has been made, the supply being light butchers took hold with more freedom, and business was more animated.

Sales were reported at 5¼a5¾ for choice butcher cattle; 4¼a5 for medium to good; 3¾a4 for common to fair, and 2¼a3¾ for bulls, stags and cows.

The stock on sale was reported as follows:

Owners.	Where from.	Number.
Marks & Bro	Chicago	57
Mccubbins & R	Chicago	32
E. Katz	Chicago	17
Gerson & Z	Chicago	35
B. S. Trauerman	Chicago	19
L. Helderman	Zanesville, O	48
T. Taylor	Newark	50
Rodgers & F	Cambridge	22
T. Robinson	Penna	10
Kahn & L	Ohio	38
Arnold & R	Ohio	45
A. Greenwald	Ohio	37
Gerson & Z	Ohio

HOME NEWS.

Parties who do not receive the GAZETTE by 7 A. M., are requested to notify the office, and the tardiness will be corrected at once.

The probabilities for to-day are northerly winds, rising barometer, cloudy weather and light rain or snow, possibly followed by clearing weather.

To our Subscribers in the Fifth and Sixth Wards, Allegheny.

We beg of our readers in the above Allegheny wards to bear with us for a day or two, and we will have them served with the GAZETTE before seven o'clock in the morning. We intend changing carriers to-day, and if any subscriber does not get his paper promptly he will please send his name to the GAZETTE counting room.

The Relief Fund.

The following additional contributions to the fund for the relief of the Zug sufferers are reported by Treasurer Joseph Laurent: Previously reported, $8,327.10; Pittsburgh Central Turner Society, $50; Ramus Gemeinde, Sixteenth ward, $8.28; A. B., $3; total, $8,388 38.

Precautions Necessary.

The accident on Ohio street, near the Allegheny water works, on Saturday night, by which three persons were severely injured, was the cause of considerable discussion in Allegheny yesterday, and it was thought by many that Councils ought to be asked to either erect a fence along that dangerous portion of the street or put up more gas lamps. Mrs. Karg, the lady who was injured internally, was in a very critical condition last evening. Miss Helena Schutz's condition was somewhat improved, as was also young Mr. Oesterle's, the dislocation of whose shoulder blade had been reduced. Mr. August Timbel escaped with a few slight bruises.

ANOTHER MURDER.

Case of the Row Last Monday Week Results in a Homicide.

It will be remembered that last Monday week while the procession was passing down Fifth avenue below Smithfield, Mr. Edward Finch, who was standing on the sidewalk, was struck over the head with a club by one of the processionists. He was taken to the office of Dr. Dickson after receiving the blow, when it was discovered that his skull was fractured. After having his wound dressed he was taken to his residence on Carey alley, South Side, where he was immediately confined to his bed. He kept getting worse all week, and died last night shortly after 8 o'clock.

Mr. Finch was an old and respected citizen of the South Side, and had for many years been in the employ of the Birmingham Passenger Railway Company as foreman of repairs. He was fifty-four years old, and leaves a large family. He was a staunch Republican himself and had a grown up son in the procession.

The police have no clew at present who struck him, but an earnest effort will be made to ascertain and arrest the assailant.

A FINANCIAL QUANDARY.

Allegheny Financiers Trying to Avoid Difficulty.

A special meeting of the Finance Committee of Allegheny Councils will be held on Thursday evening for the purpose of discussing the best plan to raise money to meet the expenses of the city during the first three months of next year. The present appropriations were made to cover the expenses of the city until the end of this year. Recently an ordinance was passed by the city councils that the annual appropriations shall be hereafter made in the month of April of each year, but no provision was made for the first three months of 1877. In addition to the current expenses of the city government during the three months' mentioned, $20,000 worth of city bonds must be redeemed, and the interest on a large amount of other bonds paid. It has not yet been fully settled whether the present Councils hold over until April 1st, or whether the Councilmen elected last February take their seats in January, and therefore it is thought that this question of finances for the first three months of next year should be settled before the end of this year.

ALLIANCE MATTERS.

Resolutions on the Death of Mrs. Rachel Moreland.

At yesterday's meeting of the Allegheny County Temperance Alliance, eight persons signed the roll as active members. Messrs. G. W. Turner, Robert Matchett, W. G. Warren, and Mrs. Gormley and Mrs. Allen were appointed the Executive Committee for the ensuing year.

A committee of five was appointed to draft suitable resolutions in reference to the death of Mrs. Rachel Moreland, whose death was noticed yesterday. The committee, composed of Mrs. M. J. Allen, Mrs. W. M. Gormly, Thomas Rabe, Esq., and Dr. J. C. Kennedy, submitted the following report, which was adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased Divine Providence to remove by death from our midst and fellowship our sister Rachel, Moreland, and

WHEREAS, A beloved brother and family has been deprived of the society of a loving and virtuous wife and mother, and

WHEREAS, The cause of Temperance in her death has suffered an irreparable loss; *Resolved*, That we most heartily sympathize with our brother and his family in their loss, and we bow with them in humble submission to Divine will.

Resolved, That our faith in the religion of Jesus Christ, and in the profession of our sister, leads us to believe thatour loss is her eternal gain.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family.

The same resolutions were adopted by the Women's Christian Temperance Union and the Women's Christian Temperance Alliance.

OFFICIAL COUNT.

The Vote for the Several County Offices.

Following is the official count of the vote cast for the offices of Prothonotary, Treasurer, Coroner, Jury Commissioner and Director of the Poor on Tuesday last:

PROTHONOTARY.

Kennedy, R.	29,094
Birmingham, D.	19,413
Gatewood, Pro.	246
Kennedy over Birmingham	9,681

Mr. Kennedy polled 365 votes more than Gov. Hayes.

COUNTY TREASURER.

McCallin, R.	28,816
Cooley, D.	19,638
Thorne, Pro.	184
McCallin over Cooley	9,178

Mr. McCallin ran 87 votes ahead of Hayes.

CORONER.

Thomas, R.	28,869
Booker, D.	19,712
Mehara, Pro.	178
Thomas over Booker	9,157

JURY COMMISSIONERS.

Knowland, R.	28,728
Beadell, D.	19,673
Graham, Pro.	192

DIRECTORS OF THE POOR.

Herron, R.	10,366
Beltzhoover, D.	6,551
Elliott, Pro.	52

A RAMPANT STEER.

Another Denizen of the Texan Prairies After Men, Women and Children in Allegheny—One Man Injured and Several Narrow Escapes.

Another wild Texan steer got loose in Allegheny City about four o'clock yesterday evening and seriously injured one man. Several other persons had very narrow escapes. The animal made its first appearance in the Park, near the Humboldt monument, where Jacob Kelly, a drover, who resides about eighteen miles north of Allegheny; attempted to drive it back, but it made at him and struck him on the back of the head with one of its horns, knocking him down and rendering him insensible. It passed on towards Federal street and the insensible man was removed to his brother Thomas Kelly's hotel, on Federal street, near Jacksonia street, and Dr. Hartzel summoned, who found that he had received a severe wound on the back of the head and several others in the face. The skull was not fractured, but it was feared that inflammation of the brain would be caused by the blow. He was in a rather critical condition last evening. The steer made its way along North avenue and through the Park to the East Park, driving the children who were just getting out of school and every person else off the streets. Near the large marble fountain it started after a woman who had a little child in her arms, and just as he was upon her she tripped and fell, and the beast passed over her, and fortunately did not injure either her or the child. She was so badly frightened, however, that she was hardly able to reach her home on Second street without assistance. Mr. Thomas House, who is connected with the city press, was the next person assailed, but he leaped behind a bird house pole just in time to allow the steer to pass him, rubbing against him as it went by. An old gentleman next saved himself from injury by getting behind a telegraph pole on North avenue. The steer went to Ehler & Co.'s livery stable, which is open all day, as every person there got out of its way, it meandered down to Washington street and walked into and took possession of Senator Hugh McNeill's yard, in front of his residence. After remaining there a time, a drove of cattle was driven up, when it joined the lot and was driven back to the stock-yards. At the time this whole thing occurred the streets were full of children, who had just got out of school, and it is a wonder that none of them were injured.

For Griddle Cakes

That require no eggs, people will find S. S. Marvin & Co's. Pat Cake Flour to be the most convenient article they bought. Everybody that has tried it says it is delicious.

THE CITY COUNCILS.

Legislation by the Local Fathers.

The Board of Health Helped Out of Its Difficulty—Special Fund for Catching Criminals—Various Ordinances Passed.

SELECT COUNCIL.

DAVID AIKEN, JR. ..President, *pro. tem.*
E. S. MORROW.....Clerk.

When this branch met, at a quarter past two o'clock, the members present were Messrs. Aiken, Barckley, R. B. Brown, I. T. Brown, Bruce, Buckley, Dannels, Darlington, Denniston, C. P. Duff, J. K. P. Duff, Epping, Evans, Foster, Gregor Fox, Geiger, Gourley, Goldthorp, Hayden, Herron, Holliday, Hunter, Jeremy, Kennedy, Kernan, Kerr, Lagerman, Littell, Meyer, Miller, Murray, McCandless, McClurg, Mc-Gimpsey, McKinley, Eugene M. O'Neill, John O'Neil, Powers, Ray, Reiman, Rodgers, Schlid, Schwarm, Shipton, Stopt, Sorg, Taylor, Vierheller and Welsh.

After the minutes of the previous meeting had been read and approved, it was resolved, on motion of Mr. LITTELL, to suspend the rules and take up unfinished business, so that it could be disposed of while there was considerably more than a bare working quorum present. The following bills were then acted upon:

An ordinance locating Reservoir avenue, from Center avenue to Hiland avenue reservoir. Passed.

An ordinance establishing the grade of the west curb of Homewood avenue, from Penn avenue to the Pennsylvania railroad. Passed.

An ordinance authorizing the issuing of four per cent. bonds to be exchanged for five per cent. railroad compromise bonds. The object of this bill was fully explained in a recent number of the GAZETTE. It was lost. This action was immediately reconsidered, and after some further discussion another vote was taken, when the ordinance was again defeated.

An ordinance for a board walk on Morningside avenue, from the bridge at McMahon's refinery on Butler street to the present board walk on said avenue, was presented, and the report of the Board of Viewers, which was read in connection with it, showed that the estimated cost of the walk was $855.19. It was adopted.

An ordinance amending the City Code, title "Markets," prescribing rules for the government of that institution, was passed.

An ordinance granting Chas. Preller the right to erect a wooden building in the Seventeenth ward. Passed.

An ordinance for a sewer on Soho run, from culvert under Fifth avenue to culvert under Forbes street. Passed.

An ordinance establishing the grade of Ridge street, from Thirty-third street to Craig street. Passed.

Mr. HUNTER offered the following, which was passed:

Resolved, That the Controller be and he is hereby authorized to issue his certificates on the Mayor for warrants in payment of the necessary running expenses of the Board of Health for the months of October, November and December, 1876, provided the same shall not exceed the sum of $4,000, and charge the same to appropriations having an unexpended balance on the first day of January, 1877.

An ordinance granting certain privileges, the use of streets &c., to the South Side Passenger Railway, was read, and Mr. H. DARLINGTON moved as an amendment that the action of a previous meeting restricting the company to five cents fare be stricken out and that it be allowed to charge six cents. It was carried. Final action on the bill was then postponed until the next meeting.

The following offered by Mr. SHIPTON was adopted:

Resolved, That this Council meet on Monday, the 20th inst., and each succeeding Monday thereafter until all the unfinished business of this and the Common Council is disposed of, and that said unfinished business shall be made the special order at each of said meetings.

Mr. HUNTER presented the appeal of Hiram Duke for exoneration from payment of over-assessed taxes. Referred.

Mr. EVANS, petition for the location of a street crossing between Hazlewood avenue and the Squirrel Hill road. Referred.

Also, petition for two gas lamps on Lytle street, in the Twenty-third ward. Referred.

Mr. HOLLIDAY, an ordinance repealing part of the plan for the location of Sycamore street. Referred.

Mr. SCHWARM, petition of Gustav Mittlowsky for relief from taxation on property in the Thirty-first ward. Referred.

Mr. C. P. DUFF, a resolution for an ordinance to provide a fund to pay the expenses of police officers when in pursuit of criminals. Referred.

Also, a resolution for a fire plug on Bedford avenue, at the corner of Erin and Kirkpatrick streets. Referred.

Mr. BUCKLEY, an ordinance establishing as a public wharf Main street extension. Referred.

Adjourned.

COMMON COUNCIL.

W. B. NEGLEY.....President.
GEORGE BOOTH.....Clerk.

There were present in Common Council Messrs. Atcheson, Bell, Boucher, Dauler, Flinn, Fox, Fritz, Fennerty, Gerson, Foley, Hahn, Helmold, Hughes, Kerr, Kettenberg, Kirchner, Lemmy, Mears, Moore, McClafferty, McCafferty, Nantker, Neeb, Nisbet, Rahauser, Reynolds, Roth, Rott, Thompson, Wainwright, and President Negley.

The reading of the minutes was dispensed with.

RESOLUTIONS AND PETITIONS.

On a call of wards the following resolutions and petitions were presented:

By Mr. FENNERTY, petition for the repaving and regrading of Thirty-fourth street, between Liberty street and Liberty avenue. Referred.

By Mr. KERR, an ordinance changing the place for holding elections in the First District, Third ward. Referred.

Also, a resolution for a crossing at intersection of Seventh avenue and Smithfield street. Referred.

By Mr. ATCHESON, petition of Alex McClure for permission to erect an iron clad building. Referred.

Also, petition of James Phillips for refunding of overpaid taxes. Referred.

By Mr. THOMPSON, petition of Walter Siefers for reduction of business tax. Referred.

By Mr. RAHAUSER, petition of James Flynn for exoneration of business tax. Referred.

By Mr. FENNERTY, ordinance for assessment of benefits and damages by change of grade of Thirty-third street. Referred.

STREET ORDINANCES.

Mr. THOMPSON, from the Committee on Streets, presented the report for October. Approved.

Also the following ordinances: An ordinance for the construction of a board walk on Manor street, South Side. Referred.

An ordinance for the opening of Reed street, from Dinwiddie to Overhill street. Passed finally.

An ordinance for the opening of Woodville avenue extension from Washington pike to Shalerville, Thirty-fifth ward. Referred.

An ordinance establishing the grade of Bluff street from Pride to Stevenson street. Passed finally.

An ordinance for the opening of Forty-seventh street, from south side of Allegheny Valley Railroad to north side of same. Referred to Board of Viewers.

Ordinance for the assessment of benefits and damages by grading of Sarah street, from Thirty-fifth street to city line. Passed finally.

Ordinance authorizing the assessment of damages and benefits by the grading of Locust street. Referred.

Mr. RAHAUSER presented the report of the Survey Committee. Approved.

Also, an ordinance locating Fetzar street from Bertha to Kirkpatrick street. Passed finally.

Mr. DAULER called up the report of the Viewers on the grading of Madison street, laid over at the last meeting. The report was approved.

Unfinished business of C. C. was then taken up. An ordinance for the paving and curbing of Bluff street, from west side of Miltenberger street to Shingiss street, which was passed in C. C. and amended in S. C. by substituting Marion for Miltenberger street, was referred to the Street Committee.

ADDITIONAL PETITIONS.

Mr. FOX, by leave, presented the following petitions: Petition of Elizabeth McCaughey for leave to erect a frame addition to a building on Butler street, Fifteenth ward. Referred.

Also, ordinance for same. Referred.

Also, petition of Jane McCoy for refunding of overpaid taxes. Referred.

Mr. FOX presented the reports of the Police and Printing committees. Approved.

Mr. THOMPSON presented a resolution for a warrant for Wettergill & Gormley exander street, Thirty-sixth ward. Referred.

The report of the Board of Viewers on the construction of a bridge on line of Sylvan avenue across Watson's Hollow, was approved.

S. C. business was taken up and concurred in. Among other ordinances on which action was concurred in was that providing for allowing the City Treasurer to use his discretion in depositing city funds.

The ordinance prohibiting the blowing of steam whistles in the city limits was indefinitely postponed.

A resolution for the erection of a city weigh scales in the Twenty-first ward was indefinitely postponed.

Mr. KERR presented a petition of W. P. Pownall for abatement of business tax. Referred.

Adjourned.

When We Die.

This is a subject we like to speak less of than any other. Nevertheless Mr. W. S. Smith, late of Rodney & Smith, with pleasure informs the public that he has removed to the office of Miller & Morrow, No. 19 Ohio street, Allegheny, where he will attend to undertauking in all its branches. Office open day and night. Fine carriages furnished on the shortest notice. See card in another column of this paper.

THE COURT RECORD.

A Complete Record of the Proceedings in the Courts Yesterday.

U. S. Circuit Court.
(Before Judge McKennan.)

Hawthorn vs. Jennings et al. Bill dismissed with costs.

Wallace et al. vs. Berry et al. Bill dismissed with costs.

Wm. Henry, Assignee, vs. R. B. Edgar et al. Decree for complainant according to prayer of both to be prepared at length by counsel submitted.

Green vs. Nichols. Decree for injunction against use of inventions described in patent 131,944 and in first claim of patent 140,267 and for an account.

The court adopted the following rule in admiralty: In all cases in admiralty on appeal each party to an appeal shall furnish to the court at the commencement of the hearing, and shall serve on the proctor for each of the other parties to the appeal, ten days before the hearing, a printed or written finding of facts and conclusions of law, as proposed in the act of Congress of February 16, 1875, section 1, 18th United States Statutes at Large. If this be not done the party in default will not be heard on the appeal, and if the party in default be the appellant his appeal will be dismissed.

The following rule adopted by the Supreme Court at its present session was adopted in this court; "Ordered that Attorneys and Counsellors at Law who have been admitted, and are entitled to practice as such in the Supreme Court of the United States, shall be deemed members of the bar of this Court, and shall have the same rights and privileges therein as such as if they had been regularly admitted as such in this Court."

Supreme Court.
(Before Chief Justice Agnew and Justices Sharswood, Godon, and Paxson.)

Decisions were rendered in the following cases yesterday:

A. H. Rowand vs. John McD. Crossan et al. Appeal from the Common Pleas No. 2 of Allegheny county. Appeal dismissed at cost of appellant. Opinion by the Chief Justice.

Wm. C. Aughinbaugh vs. Samuel Roberts; error to the Common Pleas No. 1 of Allegheny county. Judgment affirmed. Opinion by the Chief Justice.

John Grazier et al. vs. James Bennett; error to the Common Pleas No. 1 of Allegheny county. Judgment affirmed. Opinion by the Chief Justice.

Wm. Ward vs. Pittsburgh Locomotive Works. Error to the Common Pleas No. 2, of Allegheny county. Judgment affirmed. Opinion by the Chief Justice.

John Birmingham vs. Wm. J. Kountz Error to the Common Pleas No. 2, of Allegheny county. Judgment affirmed. Opinion by the Chief Justice.

A. C. McCallam's appeal from the decree of the Common Pleas No. 2, of Allegheny county, distributing proceeds of a Sheriff's sale. Decree affirmed. Opinion by the Chief Justice.

Appeal of John Large from the decree of the Orphans' Court of Allegheny county. Decree affirmed. Opinion by the Chief Justice.

Wm. Green vs. M. Rowan. Error to the Common Pleas No. 1 of Allegheny county. Judgment affirmed. Opinion by the Chief Justice.

Emanuel Frederick vs. Lewis Minehardt. Error to the Common Pleas No. 2 of Allegheny county. Judgment affirmed. Opinion by the Chief Justice.

Henry Rosenbach's application to give bond for his discharge under the insolvent laws. Proceedings affirmed. Opinion by the Chief Justice.

Samuel B. McElroy and James Dickson vs. Charles Parish et al. Error to Common Pleas No. 1 of Allegheny county. Judgment affirmed. Opinion by the Chief Justice.

Jordan S. Neel et al. vs. Anton Steiner. Error to Common Pleas No. 2 of Allegheny county. Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Judge Parson.

Bryar vs. Tradesman's National Bank of Pittsburgh. Error to Common Pleas No. 1 of Allegheny county. Judgment affirmed by Sharswood. This case is covered by the opinion in Overholt vs. First National Bank of Mt. Pleasant, elsewhere published.

Overholt vs. First National Bank of Mt. Pleasant. Error to the Common Pleas of Westmoreland county. Judgment reversed. Opinion by Sharswood.

Collins & Co. vs. O. W. Barnes. Error to the Common Pleas No. 2 of Allegheny county. Judgment reversed. Opinion by Gordon.

Stern vs. Saeger. Error to the Common Pleas of Crawford county. Judgment reversed. Opinion by Paxson.

Stephenson vs. Carpenter. Error to the Common Pleas No. 1 of Allegheny county. Judgment reversed. Opinion by Sharswood.

In re. estate of Thos. S. Clarke, deceased. Appeal from the decree of the Orphans' Court of Allegheny county. Decree reversed. And now, November 13, 1876, it is ordered and decreed that the executors of Thos. S. Clarke, deceased, set aside from the residuary estate, or invest in stock to be selected or bought by them, the sum of every child of Chas. J. Clark and Agnes S. Kennedy, has been or may be born after May 30, 1867, and before April 4, 1883, such an amount as will be equivalent to the market value of 100 shares of stock in the Pennsylvania Railroad and 100 shares of stock in the Union Railroad and Transportation Company, on the 20th day of May, 1867. And it is further ordered, that the costs in the Court below and in this Court be paid out of the residuary estate of the said Thomas S. Clarke. Opinion by Sharswood.

Criminal Court.
(Before Judge Ewing.)

Commonwealth vs. Frank H. Callahan, indicted for keeping a ferocious dog on oath of Thomas Ballantine. Verdict of guilty, and defendant sentenced to pay the costs of prosecution.

Commonwealth vs. Geo. H. Truby, indicted for adultry on oath of Isaac Snowden. Verdict of guilty, but recommended to the mercy of the court.

Commonwealth vs. G. Smith, indicted for selling liquor without license, on oath of C. F. Stewart. It appearing that defendant was returned by mistake *nolle pros* allowed without costs.

Commonwealth vs. Peter Goeddell, indicted for larceny by bailee, on oath of Caroline Kauffnen. Verdict of not guilty, and nothing but court costs to be taxed until further order of court.

Commonwealth vs. Mathew Shirdley, indicted for larceny by bailee, on oath of Anuie Markkey. Verdict of not guilty.

Commonwealth vs. Sarah Levenspire, indicted for aggravated assault and battery, on oath of Roseffe *nolle pros* allowed, allowed on payment of costs by defendant.

Commonwealth vs. T. Kulbacker, indicted for selling liquor without license, on oath of Joseph Steval, defendent plead guilty and was sentenced to pay a fine of $200 and costs of prosecution.

Commonwealth vs. Maria Frew, indicted for keeping a disorderly house, on oath of officer Costella. Verdict of not guilty, but defendant pay the costs.

Commonwealth vs. Ed. Boyer, indicted for larceny from the person. Verdict of not guilty.

Commonwealth vs. Chas. Farrell, indicted for assault with intent to rob, on oath of Jas. J. Mullen. The defendent was in company with one Joseph Eumerling, in a saloon in Lawrenceville, when, it is alleged he attempted to rob Eumerling. Verdict of guilty, but recommended to the mercy of the Court.

Commonwealth vs. George Brennaman, indicted for assault and battery, on oath of Samuel McCutcheon, and Commonwealth vs. Samuel McCutcheon, indicted for felonious assault. These were cross suits arising out of a difficulty between the parties. McCutcheon is foreman of one of the fire companies and Brennaman had been a member of his (McCutcheon's) company, but had been discharged, and he blamed McCutcheon for his discharge, and meeting McCutcheon one evening struck him and McCutcheon shot at him. Verdict of not guilty as to McCutcheon and guilty as to Brennaman.

Commonwealth vs. Agnes Sessions, indicted for larceny by bailee of a pair of flat irons, on oath of Mrs. McVeigh, who alleged that the defendent borrowed a pair of flat irons from her and neglected and refused to return them. The jury returned a verdict of guilty.

Commonwealth vs. W. G. Dunseath, indicted for larceny by bailee, on oath of Israel Michels, Jr. The prosecutor it appears purchased a watch from defendant for the sum of $160, and after carrying it a few days, left it with Mr. Dunseath to have it regnulated, and the defendant, it was alleged appropriated the watch to his own use, by selling or pawning it. On trial.

Trial List for To-Day.

Commonwealth vs.	
W. G. Dunseath,	John Meis,
E. DeRoy,	H. J. Shultz,
Wm. Allen,	P. Reisleck (2),
James Orr Allen,	E. Egan,
John Trigble,	Samuel McMasters,
J. W. Wiggins et al.	Agnes Sessions,
Patrick Driscoll,	James McCarthy,
Nathan Whiting et al.,	Edward Turner,
B. Gorbach,	D. P. Hatch (2)
John Granger,	David Arnheim,
Phillip Rosenthal,	J. G. West et al,
	M. H. Robinson,
	H. Ochse.

Common Pleas, No 1.
(Before Judges Sterrett, Stowe and Collier.)

Robert Bennett, Sr., vs. James Grumff; action on two notes. Juror withdrawn and cause continued.

Robert Moore and wife vs. L. B. Duff, executor of Mary Ann Johnston, deceased; action for services due the deceased. On trial.

Court Brevities.

MR. H. W. OLIVER, SR., was appointed a member of the Board of City Viewers, vice Mr. Cassidy, resigned.

COMMON PLEAS No. 2 adjourned yesterday morning without transacting any business, in consequence of the absence of Judge White, on account of the death of a relative.

THE Sheriff's sale of the Tradesman's Industrial Institute was set aside in Common Pleas No. 1 yesterday, on account of an informality in the levy, which was not disputed by the purchasers.

JUDGE MCKENNAN in the U. S. Circuit Court yesterday in the case of Capt. J. S. McMillan vs. Frank Maratta et al, awarded a final decree granting an injunction restraining defendants from further use of the McMillin patent capstan, and appointing H. D. Gamble, Esq., master, to take testimony and assess damages.

THE business of the Quarter Sessions Court as far as jury trials are concerned will be wound up this week. There are quite a number of cases yet to dispose of, but most of them are of a trifling nature and many of them should never have been brought there. It is the intention of Judge Ewing to clear the docket if possible, and prosecutors should be on hand, or they may have costs to pay.

USURIOUS INTEREST.

An Opinion by the Supreme Court on This Interesting and Important Question.

In the Supreme Court yesterday morning Judge Sharswood delivered the subjoined important opinion in the case of Overholt vs. the First National Bank of Mt. Pleasant, Westmoreland county. Its value consists in its settlement of the question regarding the exaction of usurious interest by National banks. It covers several other Westmoreland county cases which were argued with it, also the case of Bryar vs. the Tradesmen's National Bank of Pittsburgh, and a number of others now pending in our county courts. It is as follows:

The thirtieth section of the act of Congress of June 3, 1864, under which the defendants were organized and incorporated as a National Bank, declares that the "Knowingly receiving, reserving or charging" by a National Bank "a rate of interest than" that lawful in the State in which such bank may be located "shall be held and adjudged a forfeiture of the entire interest which the note, bill or other evidence carries with it, or which was agreed to be paid thereon; and if in law a greater interest has been paid, the person or persons paying the same or other legal representative, may recover back in any action of debt, twice the amount of interest then paid from the association taking or receiving the same—provided that such action is commenced within two years from the time the usurious transaction occurred."

WHAT CONGRESS INTENDED.

It is very clear, we think, that Congress intended that the National banks should be effectively prevented, as far as legislation could prevent it, from either charging or receiving more than the legal rate of interest in the State in which they might be located and carry on their business. Experience had abundantly shown that to do this it would not be sufficient to provide that actions for the illegal rate only should be allowed. These institutions of capital would naturally exercise great power over those who should stand in need of their assistance; for it is as true now as it was in the days of Solomon: "The rich ruleth over the poor, and the borrower is servant to the lender." It was considered, no doub', that it would be too hard a measure to provide that the debt itself should be forfeited, or the security given for it declared void. That, too, had been tried in England and some of the United States, but was found not to arrest the practice, but only to increase the unjust gain of the usurer, who required to be indemnified by the needy borrower for the risk he ran to bring such increased rate. It was deemed a sufficiently effective preventive to enact that whenever the bank violated the law by "knowingly receiving, reserving or charging" more than the lawful interest, they should recover none, and that when the unlawful interest had been voluntarily paid the debtor should be entitled to recover, as a penalty, double the whole interest paid, provided suit were brought within two years. Whenever the bank must resort to a suit, then the forfeiture of the entire interest, when an illegal rate has been stipulated or taken, follows as a necessary result. It was abundantly shown in Campbell vs. Bank, and numerous American and English authorities cited in the opinion of the Court, that where there has been a series of renewal notes, given for the continuation of the same original loan or advance, the taint of usury in the first transaction follows down the decent through the entire line. A renewal note is not payment of the original debt, and is not a new debt or novation in favor of the usurer's lien, however it may be, if the parties so intend. As to the other questions: If it were held otherwise, nothing would be so very easy as to avoid by Sharswood. This case is covered by the opinion in Overholt vs. First National Bank of Mt. Pleasant, elsewhere published.

Overholt vs. First National Bank of Mt. Pleasant. Error to the Common Pleas of Westmoreland county. Judgment reversed. Opinion by Sharswood.

Collins & Co. vs. O. W. Barnes. Error to the Common Pleas No. 2 of Allegheny county. Judgment reversed. Opinion by Gordon.

Stern vs. Saeger. Error to the Common Pleas of Crawford county. Judgment reversed. Opinion by Paxson.

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Criminal Court.
(Before Judge Ewing.)

Commonwealth vs. Frank H. Callahan, indicted for keeping a ferocious dog on oath of Thomas Ballantine. Verdict of guilty, and defendant sentenced to pay the costs of prosecution.

Commonwealth vs. Geo. H. Truby, indicted for adultry on oath of Isaac Snowden. Verdict of guilty, but recommended to the mercy of the court.

Commonwealth vs. G. Smith, indicted for selling liquor without license, on oath of C. F. Stewart. It appearing that defendant was returned by mistake *nolle pros* allowed without costs.

Commonwealth vs. Peter Goeddell, indicted for larceny by bailee, on oath of Caroline Kauffnen. Verdict of not guilty, and nothing but court costs to be taxed until further order of court.

Commonwealth vs. Mathew Shirdley, indicted for larceny by bailee, on oath of Anuie Markkey. Verdict of not guilty.

Commonwealth vs. Sarah Levenspire, indicted for aggravated assault and battery, on oath of Roseffe *nolle pros* allowed, allowed on payment of costs by defendant.

Commonwealth vs. T. Kulbacker, indicted for selling liquor without license, on oath of Joseph Steval, defendent plead guilty and was sentenced to pay a fine of $200 and costs of prosecution.

Commonwealth vs. Maria Frew, indicted for keeping a disorderly house, on oath of officer Costella. Verdict of not guilty, but defendant pay the costs.

Commonwealth vs. Ed. Boyer, indicted for larceny from the person. Verdict of not guilty.

Commonwealth vs. Chas. Farrell, indicted for assault with intent to rob, on oath of Jas. J. Mullen. The defendent was in company with one Joseph Eumerling, in a saloon in Lawrenceville, when, it is alleged he attempted to rob Eumerling. Verdict of guilty, but recommended to the mercy of the Court.

Commonwealth vs. George Brennaman, indicted for assault and battery, on oath of Samuel McCutcheon, and Commonwealth vs. Samuel McCutcheon, indicted for felonious assault. These were cross suits arising out of a difficulty between the parties. McCutcheon is foreman of one of the fire companies and Brennaman had been a member of his (McCutcheon's) company, but had been discharged, and he blamed McCutcheon for his discharge, and meeting McCutcheon one evening struck him and McCutcheon shot at him. Verdict of not guilty as to McCutcheon and guilty as to Brennaman.

Commonwealth vs. Agnes Sessions, indicted for larceny by bailee of a pair of flat irons, on oath of Mrs. McVeigh, who alleged that the defendent borrowed a pair of flat irons from her and neglected and refused to return them. The jury returned a verdict of guilty.

Commonwealth vs. W. G. Dunseath, indicted for larceny by bailee, on oath of Israel Michels, Jr. The prosecutor it appears purchased a watch from defendant for the sum of $160, and after carrying it a few days, left it with Mr. Dunseath to have it regnulated, and the defendant, it was alleged appropriated the watch to his own use, by selling or pawning it. On trial.

Trial List for To-Day.

Commonwealth vs.	
W. G. Dunseath,	John Meis,
E. DeRoy,	H. J. Shultz,
Wm. Allen,	P. Reisleck (2),
James Orr Allen,	E. Egan,
John Trigble,	Samuel McMasters,
J. W. Wiggins et al.	Agnes Sessions,
Patrick Driscoll,	James McCarthy,
Nathan Whiting et al.,	Edward Turner,
B. Gorbach,	D. P. Hatch (2)
John Granger,	David Arnheim,
Phillip Rosenthal,	J. G. West et al,
	M. H. Robinson,
	H. Ochse.

Common Pleas, No 1.
(Before Judges Sterrett, Stowe and Collier.)

Robert Bennett, Sr., vs. James Grumff; action on two notes. Juror withdrawn and cause continued.

Robert Moore and wife vs. L. B. Duff, executor of Mary Ann Johnston, deceased; action for services due the deceased. On trial.

Court Brevities.

MR. H. W. OLIVER, SR., was appointed a member of the Board of City Viewers, vice Mr. Cassidy, resigned.

COMMON PLEAS No. 2 adjourned yesterday morning without transacting any business, in consequence of the absence of Judge White, on account of the death of a relative.

THE Sheriff's sale of the Tradesman's Industrial Institute was set aside in Common Pleas No. 1 yesterday, on account of an informality in the levy, which was not disputed by the purchasers.

JUDGE MCKENNAN in the U. S. Circuit Court yesterday in the case of Capt. J. S. McMillan vs. Frank Maratta et al, awarded a final decree granting an in-

CARING FOR THE POOR.

Annual Report of the Temporary Home for Destitute Women.

Another year, with its joys and sorrows, its opportunities of doing and receiving good, has passed beyond recall, and it already seems like a half-remembered dream.

In entering upon a new year may it be with higher resolves, that if spared we shall labor more earnestly than ever before for the salvation of those who come to us for relief. While affording a temporary home to the poor and lonely wanderer, the opportunity may be improved for sowing the good seed of eternal life; and we will do this for Christ's sake, remembering that for every poor one whom we shelter, and for every cup of water given in the name of a disciple, we shall have the Savior's loving "Well done," "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these, ye have done it unto me."

In this our ninth annual report we can still recount the manifold goodness of God in sparing the lives of all the officers and managers of this institution. 'Tis true, there are sad hearts and vacant seats. Some of our number, upon whom the hand of affliction has been laid in the removal of loved ones, are not with us to-day. Our hearts are touched with feelings of sympathy for such, and we commend them all to Him who can bind up the wounded heart.

During the year three hundred and thirty-three homeless persons have been admitted to this Home. Of this number sixty-six were children. Eighty-four were discharged—ten for insubordination and fourteen to go to the City Farm; thirty-nine were dismissed at their own request; four, desiring to reform, were sent to Sheltering Arms; seventeen were sent to friends, four to go to Passavant's and two to West Pennsylvania Hospitals; thirty-nine lodged for a single night; six were referred to Catholics; eighteen left to seek employment; nine travelers, with three children, having no means with which to procure a night's lodging, remained for a night and went on their way rejoicing, leaving their benediction, "I was a stranger and ye took me in," etc. It is not possible to estimate the good which may have been done; eternity alone will reveal this. *One case* is worthy of special notice. An educated young woman, plainly and neatly attired, came to ask lodging for herself and her little child, whom she led by the hand. They were from a Western city, and had been to Philadelphia trying to have the mother's sight restored, but failing in this, they reached this city without means to continue their journey. They spent the night in the Home, and next day called on one of our citizens, who kindly furnished them with passes on the railroad and money besides. Words could not express the gratitude of these lonely strangers as they left to go on their journey that evening. For similar favors from grocers and others, who donated provisions and money, we are deeply thankful.

During this and preceding years we have been almost ready to despair, from the number and frequency of the visits from women of intemperate habits. And it has awakened in our minds the serious inquiry, what shall we do with this class? Where shall we stay this growing evil? Our Home does not afford facilities for a reformatory. It can be nothing more than a temporary shelter to such unfortunates. Let us cherish the hope that at no distant day steps will be taken to establish an asylum for Inebriate Women.

Notwithstanding the great depression in business and our home industries, depriving many of employment, liberal hands have always been ready to provide for our current expenses. We have a house free of rent, which adds greatly to our efficiency; yet it must be borne in mind that there are wants connected with keeping it up and making it comfortable for those whom we have to shelter, that must be met. For this, in time to come as in the past, we must be indebted to a generous public.

We ask no higher appreciation of our labors in this institution than the hearty response of those who have contributed annually to its support. Again, we ask those who have been blessed with wealth to remember this *Christian* Home, where the friendless, the young, and the little ones of its mother's knee can find a safe retreat from the cold of winter and the heat of summer.

We cannot appreciate too highly the persevering efforts of the Matron, whose excellent management has contributed so much toward making this Home a success and a blessing to the community. Twice a day she gathers these women and children around the family altar, and prays for strength for the duties as well as the trials of life.

To those who have ministered so beautifully and quietly every month in the boxes left at Lucas & Gourley's, we return our sincere thanks. And while the "flower charity" strews the pathway of the poor and despised with flowers, may the fragrance of this noble deed live long after they shall have passed away.

Services have been held nearly every Sabbath afternoon during the year. These have often been conducted by the Christian women who compose the Board of Managers.

We cannot close this report without expressing our obligations to our exc